FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 002 *3 January 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Theory Base of U.S. 'New Concept' of W. Europe Defense Scored AA 1
[Simonyan in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Dec]
Support of NATO Missiles Part of Wider West German Ambitions AA 4
[Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 29 Dec]
West 'Still Not Prepared To Use Important Channel of Vienna Talks' AA 7
[Melnikov in PRAVDA 22 Dec]
PRAVDA Hits 'Hawks Maneuver' To Wreck SALT II Ratification AA 8
[Kurdyumov, 22 Dec]
Correction to Ovchinnikov on 'Change in U.S. Military Doctrine' AA 8

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Scores Plans for 'Pacific Community' Including Japan CC 1
[Ovchinnikov 28 Dec]
Commentary Reviews 1970's; 'Aggravation of Tension' CC 4
[Turkatenko]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Reaction to Afghan Events Draws Criticism [Dmitriyev] A 1
U.S. Media Sympathize With Attacks on Afghan Embassies A 1
[Levin, Sobolev]
Carter 'Using' Events in Iran, Afghanistan for Own Position A 2
[Garasichev]
U.S. Mideast Activities, 'Myth of Soviet Threat' Denounced A 2
Further Comment on U.S. Iranian Policies A 4
'Concentration' of Warships A 4
[Levin, Sobolev]
Shah's U.S. 'Friends' A 4
Zorin Commentary A 5
Iraqi Press Criticizes U.S. Mideast Designs A 6
U.S. Said Striving To Control Mideast Oil Reserves A 7
[Ponomarev]
PRAVDA Reaffirms Soviet Energy Capacity, Refutes BUSINESS WEEK A 8
[Bogomolov 22 Dec]
Orlov Views U.S. Moves To Obtain Somali Base, Threat to Muslims A 8
U.S., Not Soviet Base in Cuba Seen as Threat to Peace A 9
[Roshchupkin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Dec]

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRAVDA Notes Efforts To Improve Soviet-Japanese Relations C 1
[Vdovin 24 Dec]

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal: Greater Soviet Assistance May Be Requested D 1
Karmal Urges Unity, Sets Out Immediate Goals D 2
[PRAVDA 31 Dec]
Afghan Muslim Leader Welcomes Soviet Aid, Scores U.S., West D 5
[Kornilov, Musin]
Afghan Youth Official Assails Western 'Slander' of Soviet Aid D 6
[Kornilov, Musin]
Afghan TV Resumes Transmissions, Papers Carry Leaders' Photos D 7
[Kornilov, Musin]
Afghan Embassy Seized Briefly in New Delhi D 8
PRAVDA Article Views New Stage in Soviet-Afghan Relations D 8
[Demchenko, Mironov]
Moscow Arabic Condemns U.S., PRC, Egypt Aid to Afghan Rebels D 9
[Zlatorunskiy]
Indian CP, Peace Committee Condemn U.S. Arms for Pakistan D 10
Early Indian Parliamentary Elections Begin D 11

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

USSR Navy Chief Gorshkov Leaves on Visit to Vietnam E 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Dec]
VPA Anniversary Ceremony [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Dec] E 1
Visit to Memorial, Museums [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Dec] E 2
Fifth Military District Visit [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Dec] E 2
Return to Moscow [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Dec]
Western, PRC Support for 'Political Corpse' Sihanouk Criticized E 2
[PRAVDA 22 Dec]
PRK, SRV Criticize Thai, ASEAN Stances on Kampuchea E 3
[PRAVDA 21 Dec]
Kampuchea Denies Charges of Vietnamese Toxic Substance Use E 4
[PRAVDA 21 Dec]

EASTERN EUROPE

Rusakov Receives East European Medals on 70th Birthday F 1
Bulgarian, CSSR Awards F 1
Polish Award F 1
CSSR Party Industrial Group Visits USSR, Sees Dolgikh F 1
[PRAVDA 23 Dec]
Interior Minister Meets with Lazar in Budapest F 1
[IZVESTIYA 16 Dec]

WESTERN EUROPE

Strauss Remarks on Soviet Role in Afghanistan 'Crude Slander' G 1
Tyazhelnikov-Led Delegation Tours Spanish Cities, Sees Carrillo G 1
[PRAVDA 22 Dec]
Tyazhelnikov Interview G 2
[Madrid MUNDO OBRERO 26 Dec]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

First Round of Official Talks Between Waldheim, Qotbzadeh Held H 1
Further Report [Levin, Sobolev] H 1
TASS Reports Plot To Assassinate Waldheim in Tehran H 1
Khomeyni Remarks in TIME Magazine Mentioned H 1
USSR Embassy Attack Prompts Counterrevolutionary Warning H 2
Iranian Party Nominates Presidential Election Candidate H 2
PDRY Leader Awarded Soviet Order of Friendship H 2
PRAVDA Carries CPSU Greetings to Syrian Ba'th Party Conference [23 Dec] H 3
USSR, Jordan Sign Agreement on Commerce Cooperation H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angolan President Speaks at Kremlin Luncheon 21 December [IZVESTIYA 22 Dec] J 1
Ethiopia Forms Commission To Organize Working People's Party [Serbin in PRAVDA 22 Dec] J 3
Ethiopian Minister Lauds Cultural Exchange Programs with USSR [Pichugin] J 4
Somalia Faces Crossroads: Socialism or Return to Western Influence [Kostin] J 4
Ivory Coast Modifies 'One-Sided' Western Orientation J 5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Victor Louis: Kosygin To Return to Premier's Job [Madrid YA 28 Dec] R 1
Kazakhstan CP Plenum Discusses Tasks Arising From CPSU Plenum [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 13 Dec] R 1
Georgian CP Plenum Discusses CPSU November Plenum Decisions [ZARYA VOSTOKA 11 Dec] R 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Power Workers Criticized for Poor Preparation for Winter Demand [Levin in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 15 Dec] S 1
Oil Found at 4,000 Meters in West Siberia [Levitskiy in IZVESTIYA 16 Dec] S 2
PRAVDA Article Urges Standardized Plans To Improve Railroads [Kazmin, 24 Dec] S 3
AUCCTU Ninth Plenum Examines 1980 Tasks [TRUD 20 Dec] S 3
Shevardnadze Addresses Tbilisi Economic Management Meeting S 3

THEORY BASE OF U.S. 'NEW CONCEPT' OF W. EUROPE DEFENSE SCORED

LD021243 Moscow KRASNAZA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Doctor of Military Sciences Maj Gen R. Simonyan: "The NATO "Eurostrategists' Dangerous Concepts"]

[Text] Western bourgeois propaganda is turning everything upside down in an attempt to demonstrate the unprovable--the "rational" and even "humane" nature of NATO's military strategy which is allegedly based on the principles of "mutual deterrence" [sderzhivaniye] and not the achievement of victory, on insuring "strategic sufficiency" and not superiority, on delivering a "retaliatory" strike not a first strike and so forth.

But what is the real situation?

Throughout the North Atlantic bloc's existence of more than 30 years its military strategy has repeatedly been altered to take account of new international conditions, changes in the correlation of forces in the world in favor of socialism and the appearance of new means of armed struggle. However, its aggressive orientation has remained unchanged, reflecting the essential nature of NATO as the imperialist military-political grouping that poses the greatest danger to peace in Europe and the world at large, as was the case in the past when the North Atlantic bloc was guided by the Pentagon-formulated strategic principles of "shield and sword" and, subsequently, "flexible response." And so it is today with Washington zealously imposing on the European NATO allies, as an official coalition strategy, the "new concept of defense of Western Europe," which is also called the concept of "Eurostrategic nuclear war." It forms the basis of the NATO military political organs' recent decision to produce and deploy in the "European theater of war" a qualitatively new component of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe--American "Eurostrategic nuclear forces."

According to the creators of the "new concept," it amounts to the creation for NATO of "its own deterrent potential" which allegedly will be "independent" of the U.S. "deterrent potential" represented by strategic offensive forces. At the moment this NATO potential will include 108 Pershing II ballistic missiles and 464 medium-range Tomahawk cruise missiles which will be deployed in Britain, the FRG and Italy with targets deep in within the territory of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies.

Let us recall that prior to the appearance of the "new concept," American military doctrine and NATO military strategy regarded U.S. strategic nuclear forces as the main means of delivering nuclear strikes against USSR territory. They would only have been employed in the course of a general "strategic" nuclear war.

The American means of tactical nuclear attack, deployed in Western Europe and known as forward based facilities, are a different matter. In accordance with the same strategic principles, their purpose was to prepare and wage a so-called "limited" nuclear war which would be confined to the "European theater of war." The use of tactical nuclear weapons solely in the zone of hostilities, without launching nuclear strikes against the territory of an enemy possessing strategic nuclear facilities was regarded as an important condition for preventing the "limited" nuclear war from developing into a general one. Under these conditions U.S. strategic offensive forces were given the role of a so-called "nuclear umbrella" under cover of which the NATO Allied Armed Forces could wage military actions against a "potential enemy" using both convention and tactical nuclear weapons.

However, as is known, strategic parity developed between the USSR and the United States. This fact, the authors of the "new concept" maintain, makes the use of U.S. strategic offensive forces in the event of a regional conflict "highly problematical." Therefore, they say, all-out (strategic) nuclear war should not be seen as an "effective option for nuclear offensive against the Soviet Union since the inevitable retaliatory strike would be disastrous for the United States.

So the United States set about finding a new "strategic" nuclear war option whereby it could achieve its global aims without the risk of being destroyed in the war. Thus there appeared the concept of "Eurostrategic nuclear war" during which, according to Pentagon and NATO strategists' plans, nuclear strikes would be made deep into the Soviet Union from Western Europe by Pershings and Tomahawks and not from the United States by ICBM's and other strategic forces' facilities. The Pentagon reckoned that in this case Soviet retaliation would be only against the European NATO countries and not against U.S. territory.

In short, the essence and aims of the "new concept" are, first, to develop a "strategic" nuclear war, confine it to Europe and thereby divert the retaliatory strike away from the United States. Sober-minded circles in the West are bound to see this. America's "ulterior motive" was revealed by, for example, the West German magazine STERN: to get the USSR forces "languishing" in an atomic war confined to Europe "while the United States looks on, chuckling delightedly."

Second, on the pretext of "modernization" and "upgrading" and creating NATO's "own deterrent potential," to create, in effect, yet another potential for the strategic, we emphasize strategic, offensive forces which would be deployed in Western Europe with targets deep inside the Warsaw Pact states and still under Pentagon command.

Third, and last, in creating a qualitatively new generation of nuclear missile arms, the transatlantic strategists are counting on obtaining control of first strike facilities. The point is that the flight time of Pershing II missiles to targets on Soviet territory would be only about 4 minutes. This would create the temptation to launch them suddenly and the hope that the "potential enemy" would not have time to make a retaliatory strike. It is no accident that discussions have recently been stepped up in Atlantic circles around the "expediency of carrying out a preemptive stike in certain circumstances" against military targets on Soviet territory. In other words, a new material base is now being created to back up the doctrine of preemptive selective nuclear strikes, once put forward by former Pentagon chief Schlesinger.

But the fatal consequences of the implementation of the Pentagon and NATO plans are not confined to this. The creation of "Euromissiles" and their deployment on the continent is usually associated with the "forward defense" strategy, also called the "forward borders" strategy, which presupposes the use of nuclear weapons right at the start of a military conflict. This strategy also has the aim of insuring the advance and deployment of substantial groupings of NATO Allied Armed Forces in forming-up regions for the transition to "decisive offensive."

There is a great deal of shouting in Washington and NATO about the "Soviet military threat," the "growth in the military might" of the Warsaw Pact and the "need to restore" the allegedly "disrupted military equilibrium." All the same, once in a while they let the cat out of the bag by blurting out the real aims of their policy. Addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown literally said this:

"If all the resources necessary for the planned NATO programs are allocated, the alliance will have a clear gain in the military sphere by the mid-1980's." Thus what Washington and NATO are striving for in foisting "Euromissiles" on West European countries with a view to implementing a "new concept of defense of Western Europe" is not the restoration of the allegedly "disrupted military equilibrium," but the achievement of a "clear gain in the military sphere," or, military superiority.

And what about the talks on reducing nuclear missiles and other armaments in Europe, which they are also fond of talking about in the West? First we will upgrade, they say, and then--from a position of strength--we will begin these talks. Yet surely it is clear that by adopting the decision on deploying "Euromissiles" the NATOites have in essence destroyed the existing basis for talks.

The implementation of the far-reaching Pentagon and NATO designs would qualitatively change the strategic situation in Europe and destablize the situation in the world as a whole. Naturally the Soviet Union and its allies could not ignore this fact and would be forced to adopt retaliatory measures.

Assertions by American and NATO politicians and strategists to the effect that the deployment of new missiles from across the ocean in the "Old Continent" can strengthen the European NATO countries' security are completely unfounded. On the contrary, every Pershing II missile, every Tomahawk cruise missile on the territory of the FRG, Britain or any other West European country would constitute a deduction from their security in the most direct sense of the word. Because the United States is placing them under the threat of a retaliatory strike in order to lessen the danger of nuclear retribution for itself.

Admissions are being made on this count on both sides of the Atlantic. "The European NATO countries," the American magazine NEWSWEEK stresses, "will be burdened with a whole arsenal of nuclear weapons, which will increase their vulnerability without simultaneously increasing the reliability of the American nuclear guarantee." London's FINANCIAL TIMES makes it clear that certain European allies of the United States have swallowed the Pentagon "bait."

The calculations of the supporters of "Eurostrategic war" that it could be kept within borders determined beforehand are also unfounded. Wars have their own implacable laws and logic. The aggressor attacks in order to destroy the victim of the aggression or bring him to his knees. Therefore he is prepared to use every means at his disposal. In these conditions the victim of the aggression is not going to sit quietly by but will do everything to defend himself and his allies and to resolutely rebuff the aggressor. And realistically minded Western circles are aware of this. "As distinct from hotbeds of war in Africa, Asia or the Near East," the journal STERN warns, "a limited military conflict in Europe where the Eastern and Western systems meet would rapidly and automatically turn into a world nuclear confrontation, especially if weapons for Western Europe are obtained from the United States."

Thus attempts to theoretically substantiate the "new concept of defense of Western Europe" elaborated in the Pentagon are false through and through. In practice it is not a question of defending the "Old Continent," but of transferring the nuclear conflagration to its territory in the event of such a conflagration being provoked by the forces of aggression and reaction. [paragraph continues]

Attempts to implement this "Eurostrategic" plan in practice are adventurist and dangerous because although the main aim--that of achieving military superiority--is doomed to failure, deployment of qualitatively new American weapons in Western Europe would inevitably lead to a buildup in every way in the nuclear and conventional arms race with all the ensuing pernicious consequences for peace and the peoples' security.

SUPPORT OF NATO MISSILES PART OF WIDER WEST GERMAN AMBITIONS

LD021153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "Missile Zigzag"]

[Text] Bonn--It happened 30 years ago, on 16 December 1949, in the building in Bonn where the first parliament of the new West German state had just been installed. The opening of the Bundestag proved exceptionally turbulent. The Communist Deputy Heinz Reiner confronted the government with a number of questions on a problem that did not perturb only the West German public. The point was that a provincial American newspaper published in the distant state of Ohio had featured an interview with Konrad Adenauer, who had for the first time openly raised the issue of rearming the FRG. It was impossible to find that newspaper here, but the report of the chancellor's remarks received through press agency channels seemed monstrous and incredible at that time, only a little more than 4 years after a terrible war.

The episode from 30 years ago might not have been recalled had not certain parallels been suggested with the present development of the political situation in the West, and were not the experience of the past too serious to be forgotten. The West German Army that was then created was assigned the role of vanguard in "rolling back communism." Now, by a NATO decision, the FRG is to be the main launchpad for nuclear missile weapons targeted on the Soviet Union. If this plan is successfully implemented, the line initiated during the cold war and interrupted by the detente process will essentially be continued.

Now that the "NATO Week" ballyhoo is past, many people are tormented by the question: Just how could it come about that the social-liberal coalition that at the start of the seventies made the turn toward the detente policy has, at the end of the decade, "suddenly" embarked on a missile zigzag? Certain social democratic figures are strenuously spinning the yarn of "compelling circumstances" and "U.S. pressure." Of course, the practice of pressure is in the very nature of bodies such as the North Atlantic bloc. But how far did this apply to the FRG this time? Nothing is known of Washington pressure on Bonn. On the other hand, Bonn is known to have pressured other NATO capitals.

The newspapers are now recalling that back in 1977 Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt was the first to put forward the thesis that a "gap" existed in the NATO system which must be filled with medium-range missiles. When, during a television interview following the Brussels session, the chancellor was asked whether he really regards himself as the forefather of the NATO idea, he hastened to dissociate himself from it. The most he could claim, Schmidt declared, was to have authored the "supplement"--the proposal to start disarmament talks after NATO's decision on nuclear missile armaments.

The chancellor's stance is symptomatic. The desire to "dissociate" themselves somewhat from the Brussels decisions and to obscure the latter's dangerous consequences is now typical of Bonn figures. The militarist spirit of those decisions, which in no way helps popularity, is all too obstrusive. There is also another thing. Although, as Springer's DIE WELT admits, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher "repeatedly hurled himself into the attack" at the NATO Council session, his attempts to chase everyone into line failed to produce the expected results. The nuclear missile schemes did not rally NATO. The hopes of camouflaging by a "unanimous decision" at the NATO Council session the qualitative and quantitative leap in building up strategic nuclear missile potential in West Europe, and primarily on West German soil, were not vindicated. The Bonn spear is protruding again from the NATO sheath and is again being viewed apprehensively by its neighbors.

West German representatives' active participation in forcing acceptance of the nuclear missile plans has reawakened caution about the FRG and German militarism. The danger of foreign political isolation, which seemed to have been overcome during the detente years, is again looming on the West German horizon.

But why have the FRG leading circles nevertheless jeopardized the capital of trust acquired with such difficulty during the making of the new Ostpolitik and Bonn's participation in developing mutually advantageous good-neighborly relations on the European Continent--a capital that is still by no means solidly established? Especially as the dedication to nuclear missiles may cost the ruling coalition parties their leading position in the country; for the Social Democrats and Free Democrats achieved their highest results when they went into parliamentary elections under slogans of peace.

More often than not zigzags in policy are a manifestation of acute struggle between old and new. In the last decade this struggle has passed through two main stages in the FRG. The first began with the conclusion of the Moscow treaty and the turn away from hostility toward good neighborliness with socialist countries and continued until approximately the mid-1970's. However, during this period it was not possible to clear away the obstacles of the past inside the country. Anticommunism and anti-Sovietism once again gradually became the leitmotiv of the political struggle between the parties represented in the Bundestag. The CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union], the country's biggest bourgeois opposition grouping, has not only not abandoned the postulates that 10 years ago resulted in its losing the helm of government but, on the contrary, has proclaimed the campaign against socialism its main slogan. The underlying reasons for this were not only the desire, at all costs, to keep claims to foreign lands in a position of prominence but also the bourgeoisie's inborn fear of its own people, awakened by the latest economic crisis. From the mid-1970's the SPD-FDP [Social Democratic Party of Germany-Free Democratic Party] coalition lost headway, began to mark time and finally became involved itself in a new campaign to inflate the "Soviet threat."

"The pressure from the most reactionary circles is making its mark on the SPD itself," H. Gautier, deputy chairman of the German Communist Party, noted in conversation with your correspondent. "The rightward shifts in our country are not manifested only in the nomination of F.-J. Strauss as CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor in the coming election. A rightward shift can be seen in all the parliamentary parties. The latest SPD congress is evidence of this. As a result, the old illusions that a 'position-of-strength' policy and faster armament can secure some sort of advantages have been reawakened. [paragraph continues]

"Of course, the showing of these sentiments is connected with the fact that the FRG has the biggest military machine in the NATO alliance, after the United States. Moreover, in the last few years the development of the military industry has made a great leap forward, and its influence on determining the country's policy line and accelerating the arms race has increased. And here it must be taken into account that West German imperialism has inherited from the past a dangerous inability to evaluate correctly the world situation and particularly its own strength."

The orientation of international detente did not only extricate the FRG from a foreign policy impasse at the beginning of the 1970's. Broad prospects opened up before the country for cooperation and participation in the international division of labor. And it is not least for this reason that the FRG has suffered smaller losses than many other West European states in economic crises. In terms of industrial production it has greatly outdistanced such partners and rivals as Britain and France. Its economic expansion has also intensified sharply. West German capital is flooding into other countries, pushing others out, following hot on the heels of American rivals and even sometimes overtaking them. Recently West German newspapers solemnly announced: "The United States and the FRG are the world export leaders." They are almost level in terms of goods exports: U.S. exports last year totaled $146.7 billion, and FRG exports $142.5 billion. The FRG's exports are double France's (79.4 billion) and Britain's (74.7 billion).

However, success is obviously going to its head. Isn't that why a tempting idea emerged: Wouldn't things go even better if we held one hand out for talks and cooperation and, making a mailed fist of the other, held it close to our chest? What then dictates the persistence with which certain circles in Bonn and NATO headquarters are seeking to "rival" the Soviet Union? The theory of "European equality" is based on nothing other than a desire to reach the level of the great powers in terms of armaments and thus to pit against the Soviet Union a double nuclear missile potential--American and West European.

Bundeswehr generals close to the opposition parties are speaking of a "reorientation of NATO's strategy," as Inspector General H. Wust, who only recently commanded the Bundeswehr, did a few days ago. They would like to transform NATO from a regional to a global military organization capable of interfering in the course of events in other regions of the world.

The missile zigzag has caused a fierce clash at every level of West German society. The point is that the peace-loving potential in that society has become so strong, especially in the detente years, that even those who are ready to return to cold war tomorrow are forced to reckon with it. That is why FRG policy is now full of contradictory formulas such as the present "dual strategy" consisting of two practically irreconcilable parts: the decision taken by NATO to produce and to deploy new American nuclear missiles in West Europe, and at the same time the proclaimed readiness to start disarmament talks. Of course, for those who are seeking a new round of the arms race the proposal for talks is, in the expression of the capital's GENERAL ANZEIGER, no more than "wrapping for the missiles." But the others, and they are the overwhelming majority, are demanding that the irreparable--the actual deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons--be averted. "NATO's decision must not be implemented"--that is the German Communist Party Board's appeal to all FRG peace-loving forces. "No NATO nuclear missiles in our country!"

WEST 'STILL NOT PREPARED TO USE IMPORTANT CHANNEL OF VIENNA TALKS'

LD021601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent I. Melnikov: "Vienna: Why There Are No Results"]

[Text] Vienna, 21 December--The 19th round of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has ended here with a plenary session. The Vienna meeting's participants representing 17 European states and the United States and Canada listened to speeches by the Soviet and American delegation heads in the Hofburg Palace.

This was followed by a press conference at which the GDR delegation head A. Wieland made a statement. He said that the NATO states bear the political responsibility for failing to take advantage of the favorable opportunities offered by the socialist countries' constructive initiatives. Moreover, despite all the warnings, the NATO countries adopted decisions in Brussels which initiate a new spiral of the arms race. The reason for this is NATO's desire to gain one-sided advantages and military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states.

A spokesman for the Soviet delegation acquainted journalists with the content of the speech by USSR delegation head, Ambassador N. K. Tarasov. The 19th round, he said, took place against the background of international events that have demonstrated most convincingly two opposite approaches to the problems of peace and security in Europe.

The coordinated course of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at insuring military detente and strengthening trust between states is vividly expressed in the new exceptionally important initiatives put forward on 6 October by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and in the decisions of the December session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee.

The NATO bloc leaders, however, continued their course toward building up military arsenals and insisted on the deployment of new types of American medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, primarily on FRG territory.

This course is also reflected in the NATO countries' stance at the Vienna talks. In the last round the Western representatives worked particularly hard to hinder the achievement of accords. In fact, they dropped their former proposal on the reduction of Soviet and American arms. Obstinate attacks were made against the socialist countries' proposals stressing the need for all the direct participants to reduce their armed forces and not just the USSR and the United States. In effect the West wants the troops of the FRG, Britain and other European NATO countries, which constitute 75 percent of the bloc's armed forces, to be exempt from all reductions and wants the possibility of their further build-up to be left open. The United States' West European partners now say that in the event of an accord on the reduction of Soviet and American troops they will not even agree to "freeze" their armed forces at the present level. Conforming to NATO's new military plans, the Western partners categorically refuse to reduce or even limit one of their main offensive means--the air force. All this shows that the West is still not prepared to use the important channel of the Vienna talks for the really effective and mutual reduction of arms forces and armaments in the center of the continent.

The Soviet spokesman said, in conclusion, that the West's proposals submitted at the last session will be studied.

And, of course, the Western states' attitude toward the socialist countries' concrete initiatives will be the yardstick of their readiness to solve tasks relating to the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. At the same time, it was pointed out that a preliminary acquaintance with the content of the new Western proposals shows that there is no evidence in them of the elements necessary for the conclusion of a mutually acceptable agreement.

The Vienna talks were adjourned until the end of January 1980.

PRAVDA HITS 'HAWKS MANEUVER' TO WRECK SALT II RATIFICATION

LD021257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov report: "The 'Hawks'' Intrigues"]

[Text] Washington, 21 December--The opponents of detente, who seek U.S. military superiority in the strategic arms sphere, have launched the latest maneuver on the Capitol with a view to wrecking the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty.

According to existing procedure, formal recommendations to the Senate in the discussion of any particular international treaty come under the jurisdiction solely of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. However, a group of "hawks" on the Senate Armed Services Committee, headed by H. Jackson, have bypassed Senate procedure and established practice and have pushed through a relevant report despite the objections of the committee chairman and six other members. The document, adopted by 10 votes (the other members of the committee did not vote, as a token of protest), describes SALT II as a treaty allegedly not in accordance with U.S. national interests. The report includes the demand to reject the treaty or seek a radical revision of it with a view to granting the United States unilateral advantages.

Senator Gary Hart--one of those who objected to the preparation and discussion of any document by the Senate Armed Services Committee--described the "hawks'" subversive act as a "conspiracy" of senators opposed to SALT II aimed at exerting additional influence on those senators who have not yet finally decided their position with respect to the treaty.

CORRECTION TO OVCHINNIKOV ON 'CHANGE IN U.S. MILITARY DOCTRINE'

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "'Change in U.S. Military Doctrine'; Essence of Soviet Proposal" published in the 27 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 4:

Paragraph one, line one should read...[Text] Coming up now...

PRAVDA SCORES PLANS FOR 'PACIFIC COMMUNITY' INCLUDING JAPAN

LD311621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "Japan in the 'Pacific Polygon'"]

[Text] A new idea has gained currency in Japan. With the ruling circles' blessing, talks have begun in Tokyo on plans to create a "Pacific community." Among the participants, as well as Japan, they are naming the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and also the five countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] (Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore). The "Pacific community," the originators of the project assert, would promote the transition from trade ties to diverse forms of cooperation between the countries in the region. As for Japan, the initiative in creating the "Pacific community" would demonstrate that the second-ranking economic power in the capitalist world is at last beginning, so they say, to step up its political role in the international arena.

Reasoning on the disproportion between Japan's economic potential and its practical contribution to world politics have become fashionable in Tokyo. Bearing in mind the most urgent problems of today, one can probably agree with this and acknowledge that the country's potentials are indeed remaining unexploited in many respects. Japan could play a much more active and constructive role in the process of the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of confidence between states--including in the aforementioned region. Incidentally, possible steps in this field have long since been outlined by the Japanese public. Suffice it to recall the idea put forward by the country's progressive forces on transforming the Pacific Ocean into a nonnuclear zone.

This initiative does not seem to be reflected in any way in the "Pacific community" plans. What is really meant by "diverse forms of cooperation" between the 10 countries listed? It was partly in the same terms that the idea of the "Atlantic community" was advertised in the lat 1940's; its eventual embodiment as is well known was the NATO military bloc. Such questions arise if only because the theoretical (as yet) reasonings on the "Pacific community" are accompanied by highly alarming practical steps.

It has been officially announced that in the coming year Japan will take part along with the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand for the first time in the joint "Pacific Ring" naval maneuvers. This decision means above all that the Tokyo ruling circles intend to break down the last barrier on the path of the country's open rearming, a barrier created by the postwar Constitution. Its Article 9, which proclaims that the Japanese people renounce war forever and will never again create ground, naval and air forces, is already being violated. Probably the only part of it which survives is the ban on sending troops abroad. But military exercise. by Japanese ships thousands of kilometers away from home nullify assurances on the purely defensive nature of the illegally created armed forces.

The participation of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" in the "Pacific Ring" maneuvers also has an equally alarming foreign policy aspect. After all, the joint rehearsal of combat operations with the navies of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand means Japan's involvement in the global system of imperialist military alliances. [paragraph continues]

The "Pacific ring" would join together into a single chain such links in bloc strategy as NATO, ANZUS and the American-Japanese "security treaty". (Let us add that direct military ties have been established this year between Tokyo and Seoul). Attention must also be drawn to the fact that with the exception of the ASEAN countries, ships from precisely those states from which it is planned to create the "Pacific community" will come together in the joint naval maneuvers in the Hawaii region.

It is noteworthy that the idea of creating the community has been launched just at a time when talks have begun in the capitals of leading capitalist powers on military cooperation on the basis of the so-called "Trilateral Commission." As is known, the creation of that commission in 1973 was an attempt to pool or at least coordinate the efforts of North America, Western Europe and Japan in overcoming economic adversities and political instability. However, this scheme proved unproductive at both a private and a government level. The question arises: Are not the organizers of the "Trilateral Commission" counting on compensating in the sphere of military cooperation for their inability to find a coordinated approach to modern socioeconomic problems?

Ruling circles in Washington and Tokyo, for instance, demonstrate relatively clearly the mutual desire to prevent trade and economic contradictions between the two countries from undermining the basis of the military-political alliance between them. For instance, Japan's exports to the United States exceeded its imports from that country by $12 billion. How to facilitate access to the Japanese market for American goods became an urgent question for bilateral relations. It turned out that the simplest thing was to agree that Japan would buy more combat hardware from the United States. In only 1 year it has placed military orders there worth $4.5 billion.

Another example. Although the trade war is flaring up between Japan and the Common Market, last summer Yamashita, director general of the Japan Defense Agency, visited NATO headquarters in Brussels and agreed on extending the exchange of information with North Atlantic strategists. Then Japan's contacts with the ANZUS bloc became known.

Washington is increasingly willing to speak of the interdependence of the capitalist countries (and in particular the use of the "Trilateral Commission" to coordinate their military policy) because this topic is closely linked with the idea of the "redistribution of the burden." This refers to the stepping up of the role of the U.S. allies in conditions where American imperialism can no longer be the world banker or the world gendarme singlehanded. The facts indicate that Japan has found itself involved in a global regrouping of forces undertaken in the name of the hegemonist principles of Washington's policy. A strike force for punitive operations is being set up in the form of the "quick reaction corps." Since the fall of the shah's regime American imperialism has been striving to back up its positions in the Persian Gulf region not only from the Mediterranean, but also from the Indian Ocean. Plans for the creation of the 5th fleet demand the transfer there of some U.S. naval forces from the Pacific. Hence the Pentagon's desire to hand over some of the 7th Fleet's functions to the naval forces of its partners in military blocs.

According to the role-sharing agreement, Japan takes on a number of tasks in patrolling ocean routes and deploying antisubmarine and air defense facilities and also in providing rear services for American military bases on Japanese soil.

This year was marked by a qualitiatively new stage in collaboration between the U.S. and Japanese staffs: For the first time they embarked on planning joint combat operations. While constantly talking about "equal partnership," Washington is not calling for Tokyo to play a more active part in resolving world problems. U.S. ruling circles want an increase in Japan's military-political role within the framework of the "security treaty," that is, above all as regards auxiliary functions in insuring the American military presence in Asia.

In an interview for the journal TRIALOG, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown lamented that Japanese military potential is disproportionately small, especially in view of the "unreliable access to oil sources." Analyzing the military policy of states belonging to the Trilateral Commission (which publishes the journal TRIALOG), Brown advocated that those countries' armed forces "supplement each other more effectively." Expatiating on the "Soviet military threat," according to THE JAPAN TIMES newspaper, Brown again emphasized the importance of joint efforts by the United States, the European NATO countries and Japan in the military sphere.

Such an alliance on an anti-Soviet basis is Beijing's cherished dream, as is known. Mao's heirs are today zealously acting the part of champions of the "NATOization" of the Common Market, that is, the military integration of West European countries; they give their blessing to the growth in the American military presence in Asia and they encourage Japan's rearmament and the extension of its role in the "security treaty" system. During the recent visit to Beijing by the Japanese prime minister, Ohira, and Hua Guofeng, as appears from the joint communique, devoted special attention to the situation in Asia and the Pacific. The newspaper YOMIURI notes that the Chinese side displayed great interest in the idea of a "Pacific community," put forward by Japan. (Evidently not without reason, since such a structure would facilitate the creation of a Beijing-Tokyo-Washington alliance).

Such is the background against which the ballyhoo has been raised in Japan about the so-called "military building" on certain islands in the Kuril chain belonging to the Soviet Union. Chauvinist circles which are trying to cast doubt on the results of World War II and kindle revanchist territorial claims against the USSR are particularly actively involved in this campaign. The Japanese are also intimidated from Washington with the "threat from the north," so as to justify the existence of real, not imaginary, seats of danger--the American military bases on Japanese soil; and also from Beijing, so as to push Tokyo into anti-Soviet positions.

But what is the advantage for the Japanese people in vain attempts by domestic and external forces to create tension in Japanese-Soviet relations and hinder their positive development? Mutual trust and mutually advantageous cooperation accord with the vital interests of both the Japanese and the Soviet peoples. The USSR has more than once declared its desire and readiness to develop just such relations with Japan. This is the aim, in particular, of the Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty on good neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries. The general political climate in the Far East will depend to a great extent on the positive development of Soviet-Japanese relations.

The geographical location of the Japanese islands in the Pacific polygon makes the people who lived through the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki look at things soberly. In the age of nuclear weapons Japan has a vital interest in insuring that the Pacific is not a knot of global contradictions, not a seat of conflicts or an area for political intrigues, but a zone of peace and good neighborliness.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS 1970'S; 'AGGRAVATION OF TENSION'

LD311330 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Nikolay Turkatenko commentary]

[Text] Next a look back at the 1970's, political trends and developments as seen by Nikolay Turkatenko, our writer on political affairs.

As they move into the eighties the people all over the world are hoping for a better life. These hopes, however, are tinged with disappointments and anxiety as far as international politics is concerned. In the final count all our hopes, anxieties and disappointments have one and the same common denominator, peace; whether there will be peace on earth.

One of the overriding issues is this: Will more resources be used for peaceful production, resources which we know are not infinite, or will those resources be directed to an ever increasing degree into armaments?

We remember the onset of detente and what hopes it engendered. People everywhere heaved a sigh of relief as in the early seventies there came a turnabout in United States-Soviet relations from confrontation to co-operation, to joint efforts toward the lessening of the nuclear war danger and stronger international security.

Let us cast a glance at the events of that time: The United States stopped its war against Vietnam. The then Republican administration expressed readiness to reckon with the realities of the contemporary world and build relations with other countries not on the position of strength policy but on the basis of parity and mutual interests. Washington agreed that the arms race should be curbed.

Americans were hopeful that their country could embark on coping with the malaise of chronic unemployment, inflation, the fuel crisis, environmental pollution, urban decay and so on. And the Soviet Union and other countries hoped that Washington's realism would make it possible to drastically slash defense spendings and correspondingly increase allocations for the civilian sector.

Those hopes, however, were shattered in the late seventies. In an abrupt policy change-about Washington started to look the other way than detente.

In December 1979 Washington announced a record-high arms build-up program. America presented to the world a 5-year program providing for annual 5 percent increase in military budgets. In the course of these 5 years America intends to spend one trillion dollars. Alongside with this Washington presses its NATO allies into ever higher military spendings and encourages in all ways arms purchases by such client states as Israel and Egypt. It keeps sending arms to Saudi Arabia, Oman, South Korea and other countries.

There is every indication that the United States military-industrial complex wants at least to compensate in one way or another the loss of such a big importer of American arms as the regime of the deposed shah of Iran. And last but not least, just recently the United States administration succeeded in getting a number of West European countries to accept the deployment in Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles targeted against the Soviet Union. And mind you, that came after the recognition by United States officials recently of nuclear parity between East and West and of the necessity not to upset it.

Lately President Carter has been making speeches quite in the spirit of the position of strength policy. In his speech at the Employers' [Business] Council on 12 December in Washington, he tried to justify the United States policy during the cold war period and actually spoke about Washington's hegemonistic aspirations. This is exactly how his remarks about the United States guiding role and influence in the world and about the intention to augment the United States potential for rapid military intervention in various parts of the world should be construed.

Washington and under its pressure other NATO capitals have rejected the new Soviet initiatives forwarded by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin early in October. We may recall that Leonid Brezhnev in that speech announced Soviet plans to withdraw unilaterally from the German Democratic Republic, that is from central Europe, 20,000 Soviet servicemen and 1,000 tanks. He also expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles sited in the Soviet Union's western areas. Leonid Brezhnev then made a proposal to start constructive negotiations with the United States and other NATO countries without delay and on the basis of these initiatives in order to come to terms on reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe comprehensively.

In response, Washington compelled NATO to build up arms so that these arms, as it alleges, could be reduced slightly some day in the future.

This brings back to memory American complaints that hostility toward the United States is growing in the world expressed in 1976 by the United States President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was a lecturer at the Columbia University at the time. These complaints were voiced in an article "America in a Hostile World," published in the FOREIGN POLICY journal in 1976.

It seems the problem of hostility toward the United States was analyzed in the article quite correctly but to solve this problem now Washington politicians have adopted strange and quite dangerous methods. How can this hostility toward the United States, or to be more precise, to its aggressive policy, to brandishing arms and to assuming the right to dominate several nations and control their resources be reduced by means of intensifying this policy? All this naturally can only aggravate international tension and increase hostility toward the United States all over the world. No wonder the wave of anti-American feelings have swept Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, Libya and a number of countries in Europe and Latin America.

U.S. REACTION TO AFGHAN EVENTS DRAWS CRITICISM

LD031010 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 03 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Next, our observer Igor Dmitriyev takes a look at the position of Washington towards the events in Afghanistan.

The United States administration has issued a number of strong-worded statements about alleged Soviet interference in Afghanistan. One is led to believe that the White House is genuinely concerned about peace and stability in this country. American protests were made after the Soviet Union sent a limited contingent of troops to help the Afghan Government beat off outside subversion. Troops were sent on request of the Afghan Government and the move is in keeping with the 1978 treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and ccoperation between the USSR and Afghanistan.

This treaty was signed on December 5th, 1978. In other words, the White House and the State Department had more than enough time to study (?all) sections of the treaty even if they did not have a copy of this in English. Such treaties are not signed for nothing. They are the result of careful consideration of both immediate and long-term prospects. So if Washington was aware of all this, it had enough time to demonstrate by concrete deeds that its concern for peace and stability in Afghanistan was (?real) and not bogus. The United States administration could order CIA personnel out of Pakistan where they are helping train Afghan rebels in subversion. The United States could at least make it known to Pakistan that it disapproves of its policy of granting numerous bases to anti-government elements from Afghanistan. If the United States cared about stability in Afghanistan, it could also inform China that it was impermissible to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

However, Washington did nothing of the kind. It played most to one of the leaders of the rebels and its hospitality is a sign of open political support and covert military and financial assistance. By refusing to declare publicly "hands off Afghanistan!" the United States has encouraged the antigovernment forces in the country. One is left with the impression that being aware of the Soviet-Afghan treaty and in particular of Chapter 4 of the treaty--Washington has nevertheless decided to pursue its subversive gamble against Afghanistan and see what happens. The idea was to acquire political ammunition against the USSR (?after it remained) loyal to the provisions of this treaty and granting assistance to Afghanistan to beat off outside subversion.

U.S. MEDIA SYMPATHIZE WITH ATTACKS ON AFGHAN EMBASSIES

LD021936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin and Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] The development of the revolutionary process in Afghanistan provokes furious anger in those who have tried to stifle the April revolution.

As appears from reports by REUTER, attacks have been made in Delhi and Bonn against Afghanistan's embassies. Despite the agency's obvious sympathy with the organizers and participants in these actions, the facts mentioned in the reports leave no doubt that imperialist and counterrevolutionary forces are behind these thugs. The agency quotes clamorous statements by the thugs which clearly testify to their counterrevolutionary essence.

Special spitefulness toward Afghanistan is currently being shown by the American mass media, which are in the hands of the ruling circles. Even representatives of the Washington administration take part in this campaign. In this context it is worthwhile noting that addressing today's festive meeting in Kabul, Comrade Babrak Karmal condemned various statements made by U.S. President Carter which, as he put it, are in essence interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan.

CARTER 'USING' EVENTS IN IRAN, AFGHANISTAN FOR OWN POSITION

LD022058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev report from New York]

[Text] President Carter's administration is being subjected to harsh criticism from American statesmen and politicians for his blunders in conducting U.S. foreign policy. In the view of many political observers, President Carter, who is one of the main candidates for the Presidency in this year's elections, is deliberately using events in Iran and Afghanistan to strengthen his position in the struggle for the Presidency.

It did not pass unnoticed here that Jimmy Carter has refused to take part in the traditional public discussion by candidates for the Presidency. It was intended to hold this discussion on 7 January in the town of Des Moines. President Carter purely and simply found it inconvenient to take part in the election discussion, his supporters and advisers say straight out today.

Economic recession, the growth in inflation and unemployment and the enormous military expenditure--Jimmy Carter's rivals for the Presidency could give an extremely pointed reminder to him about all this. Evidently it is thought in the White House that in order to raise the level of the President's popularity it is much more profitable to engage in frightening the American electors with the mythical Soviet military threat, to inflate anti-Soviet and anti-Iranian moods in the country, make the man in the street nervous about the possibility of a halt in deliveries of oil from the Near East and in the hue and cry of this campaign increase the massive military force in the area of the Persian Gulf and prepare an entire assault army for an invasion of the oil-producing countries of the Near East.

Yet another issue was added today to all these ignoble preoccupations of the Washington administration: the attempt to discredit the Soviet Union for its fraternal aid to the neighboring Afghan people. It has already been forgotten in Washington that it is precisely under the leadership of the instructors of the American CIA that the training and movement into Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan of counterrevolutionary riffraff armed with Chinese weapons are being carried out and that it is precisely Washington and Beijing that are directly guilty for what is happening in Afghanistan. This was recalled in today's issue of the newspaper of the American communists, THE DAILY WORLD.

U.S. MIDEAST ACTIVITIES, 'MYTH OF SOVIET THREAT' DENOUNCED

LD022326 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

["Intrigues"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, 2 January (TASS)--The French press today draws attention to the intensive movement of American warships toward Iran's shores and in the Mediterranean Sea.

L'HUMANITE reports that yesterday morning in accordance with an order from the Pentagon, the American atomic aircraft carrier Forrestal left the port of Marseilles.

The newspaper notes that its first destination, Naples, has already been used as a base for the U.S. 6th Fleet for intervention in the Near East. Many ships of the 6th Fleet and the Pacific fleet, the paper goes on to say, have already been brought into the vicinity of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea and are now cruising off the shores of Iran, clearly threatening it with a bombardment and a landing.

At the order of U.S. President J. Carter, LE MATIN writes, the largest American naval fleet since World War II is now concentrated in the Indian Ocean.

New York, 2 January (TASS)--According to press reports, As-Sadat, the Egyptian president, has for all intents and purposes called upon the United States to press ahead with military action against Iran. He said that he will support the actions of the United States if it uses force "to restore the wrecked equilibrium" of that region. Earlier As-Sadat expressed readiness to offer the United States bases on Egyptian territory to use in any American Armed Forces operation in the Near and Middle East.

The buildup of American military preparations in the vicinity of Iran is being carried out to the drumbeat of lying propaganda assertions of the existence of a mythical "Soviet threat" to Iran. This is testified to in particular by a meeting held in London on 31 December by representatives of six Western countries, by a special meeting of the NATO Council convened on 1 January in Brussels and by a speech by Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs when he returned once again to his notorious "geopolitical concept."

Setting the tone of this campaign, Brzezinski has been vainly striving to demonstrate that a "serious threat" to Iran has been created by the USSR. Such groundless accusations testify only to an attempt by the U.S. administration to divert attention from the American policy of crude pressure, blackmail and intervention in Iran's domestic affairs and from the real threat of American military invasion of Iran. As far as the USSR's position on Iran is concerned, it rests, as is well known, on strict respect for the sovereignty and independence of the Islamic republic--one the very principles being violated by the United States.

Tehran, 2 January (TASS)--The United States is activating its agents in Iran. Amid forays by pro-American agents, Iran's prosecutor-general has warned of the danger of counterrevolutionaries and provocateurs penetrating the ranks of Iranian revolutionaries and called on the Iranian people to be vigilant. The leadership of the "Revolutionary Guard" corps has called on the population to deal a blow to the intrigues of enemy elements.

Ayatollah Beheshti, one of Iran's most influential religious leaders, said today: "The United States must remember that neither military nor economic pressure on Iran will achieve its objective." He stressed that the present crisis in American-Iranian relations has been brought about not by the conflict connected with seizure of the U.S. Embassy but by the U.S. policy with regard to Iran. The impending trial, he stressed, will not be a trial of the hostages but of American policy.

Regarding the hullabaloo raised by American propaganda surrounding the presence of a limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan, local observers are asking: Should not the United States, before giving advice to others, stop its own threats against Iran and stop concentrating its fleet in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea?

FURTHER COMMENT ON U.S. IRANIAN POLICIES

'Concentration' of Warships

LD021938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin and Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] Washington dreams of returning to its role of international policeman and to attempts to dictate its will--not only by pressure, but by force itself--on peoples which struggle for their national and social liberation. It is relevant to note that in this century--using American data alone--the United States has on more than 200 occasions used arms against other countries and threatened to do so in order to achieve its selfish political objectives.

Presently, besides Afghanistan, Iran is the target for this sort of influence. The United States is concentrating warships round this country. An AP report, datelined Naples, says that the American nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Forrestal arrived there today. This, the AP correspondent hastens to inform us, makes it possible for a second nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, the Nimitz, to depart immediately for the Indian Ocean and the vicinity of Iran. There are already more than 20 American ships cruising in immediatel proximity of Iran.

The actions of the United States create a direct military threat in the Middle Eastern region.

Shah's U.S. 'Friends'

LD022056 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 2, TASS--The newspaper Washington POST carries today an article by its news analyst Jack Anderson, showing the ins and outs of the ties of "friendship" of the United States with the former shah of Iran. As it becomes clear, underlying that "friendship," apart from the ideological bent of the United States for the regime, which turned Iran into a prison, is a purse with money plundered by the shah and his flunkeys.

Ardeshir Zahedi, the man close to the shah and his ambassador in the United States, the newspaper points out, was engaged not so much in diplomatic activity as in "buying up" influential statesmen of the United States. They regularly received envelopes packed with dollars, Persian carpets, jewelry, watches, black caviar cans, expensive champagne. The news analyst stresses that the bribes for high-places officials were still more impressive.

Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, according to the Washington POST, ensured to the shah fabulous profits from oil sales, a considerable part of which went to the Chase Manhattan Bank, which belonged to Kissinger's "patron," Rockefeller. It is no secret that Kissinger came to the fore thanks to Rockefeller, the newspaper writes. After directing American foreign policy for 8 years, Kissinger returned to Rockefeller and he now his adviser for international capital investments.

Should one be surprised, as was noted by Jack Anderson in one of his previous articles, that after the overthrow of the shah exactly Rockefeller and Kissinger, who became his main benefactors, convinced the administration to give permission to the former monarch to come to the United States. Though they referred to "moral obligations" of the United States to its true ally, in reality the author wrote, the matter was not some moral, but the shah's fabulous wealth on which Rockefeller and Kissinger largely warmed their hands.

Had the shah been a poor tyrant who fled from the wrath of his people in one shirt, they would have hardly spread a carpet of hospitality before him. But he left Iran as a multimillionaire. Therefore Rockefeller and Kissinger surrounded him with care, assumed the role of his personal advisers on financial matters, looking for the best methods of using the plundered wealth.

Among the high-placed "friends" of the Iranian monarch Jack Anderson also mentions former U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers who initiated massive deliveries of the up-to-date American weapons to Iran. Hardly three months passed after Rogers left the Department of State in 1973, the article stresses, as he became director of the Pahlavi fund. One of the main objectives of the fund which was fully controlled by the shah family, was profitable investment of the shah-plundered billions of dollars at different enterprises in Western countries.

None of the American ambassadors in Iran, the newspaper writes, was a more zealous defender of the shah's interests than Richard Helms (former CIA director--note by TASS). When he was ambassador in Iran in 1973-77 he behaved in a way as if he represented the interests of the shah, but not of the United States. When he resigned, the newspaper stresses, Richard Helms formed the consultative firm Safeer, with the shah being its major client, as it is not difficult to guess.

As to the pro-shah stand of the Republican Senator Jacob Javits, it becomes clear if one takes into account that the wife of the legislator became in 1974 "a consultant" of the Iranian Airline. Secret documents show that that post was only a "roof" bound to camouflage her real role--a pro-shah lobbyist in Washington, the newspaper stresses.

Zorin Commentary

LD030227 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] In the commentary that follows Valentin Zorin, political observer for Soviet television and radio, looks at some of the events that have led to the current crisis in Iranian-American relations:

Looking back at events that have led to the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, it may be worthwhile to try and examine them in some historical perspective. To begin with, there is no denying the fact that the seizure of the embassy and detaining some of its staff as hostages violates some basic rules of international law. But there is also another and no less important provision of that law which bans foreign interference in other countries' internal affairs. So while preaching respect for international law on one hand some people in the United States seem to have flatly forgotten some international events that took place in the early fifties.

Since these events are related to the current crisis, it may be worthwhile to recall them now. We all know that for a long time in the past Iran practically had a colonial status. Its main natural asset, oil, was in the hands of Anglo-American companies which manipulated Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi as their pawn. In a bid to put an end to foreign company domination the then prime minister of Iran, the prominent political figure Dr Mohammed Mossadeq, had enacted a law on the nationalization of the oil industry. That sparked off a bitter conflict between the shah and the government of Dr Mossadeq, which had the support of broad sections of the Iranian people.

In August 1953, the shah secretly escaped from Tehran using his personal aircraft and settled in Rome. But he was able to stage a comeback after some time and that comeback was engineered by the American Central Intelligence Agency.

Since then, abundant evidence has come to light to prove that this was really so.

(?A few) months back, for example, the Los Angeles TIMES had published some revealing admissions by the former CIA director of operations in the Near East, Mr Roosevelt. In his interview, that former CIA spymaster described an operation codenamed Ajax. The objective of that operation was to topple the Mossadeq government in Iran and restore Shah Reza Pahlavi in power in that country. The operation was authorized by President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. It was put into effect under the personal direction of the then CIA Chief Allen Dulles, the brother of the United States secretary of state. So the question really is how can one reconcile this CIA conspiracy against the lawful government of a sovereign state with international law? And there can be no other interpretation of the 1953 events in Iran. So people who have sown the wind in Iran in those years now reap the whirlwind and they have only themselves to blame.

IRAQI PRESS CRITICIZES U.S. MIDEAST 'DESIGNS'

LD022016 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Baghdad, January 2, TASS--The Iraqi public expresses a serious concern over the concentration of U.S. Armed Forces in the north-western part of the Indian Ocean. The local press and political observers note that the forming by the United States of the so-called "quick reaction corps" numbering over 100 thousand, movements of U.S. warships with planes and Marine units on board in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea area show that U.S. imperialism persists in its aggressive designs against other countries and peoples, that the United States intends to resort again to notorious "gunboat diplomacy" and is going to use military strength for ensuring its imperialist interests.

Because of its strategic position and huge reserves of oil, the Middle East attracts close attention of U.S. strategists, stressed the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH. The forming of the "quick reaction corps" has the aim of protecting imperialist interests above all in the Middle Eastern area.

Concentration of U.S. troops close to (?Arab) countries and other Middle Eastern states, the plans of (?forming) a new military bloc in the region, deliveries of contemporary U.S. armaments to the [illegible]man regime of Sultan Qabus and other "friends of the USA," all this, in the opinion of the Iraqi press are parts of far-reaching designs of U.S. politicians concerning the Middle East.

The newspapers ATH-THAWRAH and AL-JUMHURIYAH point to close connection between the U.S. plans in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea and the United States overall approach to the Middle East problem. The United States, ATH-THAWRAH writes, is seeking to change the situation in the region in such a way that it should be suiting in the best possible way U.S. oil and [words indistinct]. Such calculations, the newspaper writes, are aimed at ensuring U.S. domination over entire Middle East. According to the United States designs, this must lead to the liquidation of Arab national liberation forces and to the strengthening of Israel, the bridgehead of aggression in the region.

In this connection, the Iraqi press points out that joint efforts of Arab countries are needed in order to oppose dangerous imperialist designs.

U.S. SAID STRIVING TO CONTROL MIDEAST OIL RESOURCES

LD022012 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

["Pentagon Sabre-Rattling"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 2, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

On the Pentagon's order, the U.S. aircraft carrier Forrestal shortened its stay in Marseilles and sailed out of the port on Tuesday. Its first stop is in Naples, where one of the main bases of the U.S. Sixth Fleet is situated. These bases were already used for interventions in the Middle East. According to the Pentagon's plans, units of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, as well as ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet concentrated in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea must take into "pincers" the entire area of the Middle East.

The unprecedented build-up of the U.S. Armed Forces since the ending of the Second World War is taking place of late in the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon has now concentrated in the area the naval force consisting of 21 warships including two operational formations led by aircraft carriers. On board these ships there are 16 thousand American sailors, or 75 percent of the personnel of the U.S. Seventh Fleet operating in the Far East.

The build-up of U.S. military strength in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area is connected with Washington's striving to establish control over oil resources of the Middle East. The Pentagon is looking for new bases for stationing contingents of its troops so as to use these bases as strong points during the deployment of the so-called "quick-reaction forces," that is the United States' shock forces meant for the seizure of place d'armes in other peoples' territories.

In mid-December, a high-ranking delegation of the U.S. Department of Defense and the Department of State visited Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Oman and Kenya to study the possibilities of using military bases in those countries by the U.S. naval forces deployed in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea.

Washington's feverish quests for new military bases and strong points in the territories of littoral states of the Indian Ocean reflect the global strategy of the United States, leading to the heightening of international tensions, to the aggravation of relations among states of the region and the undermining of peace and stability.

The concentration of the U.S. shock forces in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea constitutes a threat of outright military intervention of the United States into any country whose regime does not suit Washington. Resorting to the tactic of blackmail and intimidation, the United States is trying to obstruct the independent development of littoral countries in the Indian Ocean and the Middle East, to gear them to its strategic interests and to turn them into a raw material appendage of U.S. monopolies.

Developing countries are experiencing the constant pressure of Washington that is trying to impose on them its diktat, to put them in a dependent position. The Pentagon strategists are openly sabre-rattling, seeking to intimidate peoples. Such actions contradict the striving of the peoples of the world to security and cooperation, to the lessening of international tensions and development of goodneighborly relations.

PRAVDA REAFFIRMS SOVIET ENERGY CAPACITY, REFUTES BUSINESS WEEK

LD021259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[P. Bogomolov "Rejoinder": "BUSINESS WEEK Refueling"]

[Text] "The big press" of the West is known to be not indifferent to the smell of petroleum. If petroleum tycoons are refueled with oil, the newspaper tycoons gossip about it; everything which concerns "black gold" invariably puts them into a state of trepidation. Their hallucinations are running high.

What all this leads to is seen from the recent attempts of bourgeois publications to prove that the USSR allegedly intends... to reduce deliveries of fuel and energy to other CEMA countries. The canard has burst out as soon as it was invented. Now its creators despondently murmur that a mistake turned up. In actual fact the Soviet Union plans not to reduce but to increase by a total of 20 percent in the coming five-year period deliveries to the fraternal states of fuel and energy resources.

But there are those who love to brandish fists after the fight. To become convinced of this, it is sufficient to open the latest issue of the American BUSINESS WEEK. With persistance, worthy of a better application, it assures that Moscow would be glad not to give oil, but it fears to leave at the mercy of fate their "vassals with their unstable economies," and this is "fraught with a great political risk."

The slanderers are not confused at all that the talk is exactly of the part of the world which is recognized everywhere as the most stable and dynamic economic force in the world. If this indisputable fact is ignored, it costs BUSINESS WEEK nothing to describe Soviet fuel deliveries... as a means of pressure with the help of which CEMA partners are allegedly "called to order".

Such malicious fabrications are certainly nothing new. But the gutter press is one thing, a well-known mouthpiece of the business world is quite another. The question is why did the weekly, claiming to be serious, go down to such substandard methods? There is every indication that the heaps of words around the fuel energy problem are bound, figuratively speaking, to refuel anti-Soviet propaganda as a whole. But lies cannot become truth in whatever circulation they are printed. BUSINESS WEEK is obviously unable to hide the truth from the public. The truth is that real socialism, as different from the world of capitalism, is free from the grip of the energy crisis and can confidently look into the future.

ORLOV VIEWS U.S. MOVES TO OBTAIN SOMALI BASE, THREAT TO MUSLIMS

LD022244 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1714 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

["The Story of One Lesson"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 January--TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes:

In the light of the latest series of anti-Soviet fabrications now appearing in the pages of the bourgeois press aimed at depicting a "Soviet threat" first in one, then in another part of the world, it is useful to recall the story of one such fabrication--the so-called "Soviet military base" in Berbera, Somalia.

A great fuss was made over this fabrication in Washington several years ago. J. Schlesinger, secretary of defense at that time claimed that a Soviet military base existed in Somalia, while the American press, including the New York TIMES, made an improbable protest about this falsehood.

In notes and articles there were "calculations" about the number of warships the Soviet Union had in Berbera and there were description of how it was "modernizing" and "rearming" this port.

Although at that time the Soviet Union clearly and unequivocally stated that unlike the United States it did not maintain military bases on foreign territory and did not wish to acquire them, the American press, with the active support of the administration, increasingly inflated the myth about the "Soviet military base" in that region.

A few years have passed, and what has actually happened? It turns out that behind a consciously staged propaganda campaign, a unique smokescreen, the Pentagon has been taking steps to consolidate its positions and to deploy its naval forces in that region. R. Moore, the assistant secretary of state, visited Mogadishu as the personal representative of the U.S. President and held talks on supplies of American weapons and the possibility of establishing a military and political alliance of pro-Western countries in the Red Sea area.

The latest action taken by Washington in this direction was the tour by a high-ranking military-political delegation which discussed the issue of new American bases, including the use of Berbera as a base for the American fleet, in a number of countries. These forces are intended to act together with the recently formed "swift reaction corps" against the Islamic peoples, primarily the people of Iran. Hurried attempts to link Washington's plans to obtain new military bases with recent events in Afghanistan hardly convince anyone. It is well known that plans to set up an American military base in Berbera were conceived long ago, and attempts to implement them began soon after the fall of the shah's regime and the Pentagon's loss of its main base in that region--Iran.

Quoting "Arab diplomatic circles" the American press reported recently that the Somali Government has decided to give way to U.S. solicitations and offer them a military base.

This in brief is the story of the lesson derived from only one fabrication about the "Soviet threat." This threat turned out to be imaginary, while the real threat arose from and continues to arise to an increasing degree from those who seek to attribute it to the Soviet Union. The world is witnessing how Washington is donning the uniform of "world policeman," threatening many states and above all the Muslim peoples.

U.S., NOT SOVIET BASE IN CUBA SEEN AS THREAT TO PEACE

LD211621 Moscow KRASNAYA AVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Capt V. Roshchupkin article under the rubric "Pointed Remarks": "Bubble from the New York TIMES"]

[Text] America's New York TIMES has reported that the potential of a certain naval base on Cuba's southern coast "is starting to cause concern" among NATO naval officers. Although the article did admit that "no expansion of naval installations has been seen there lately," the newspaper, seizing on the NATO officers' "discovery," nevertheless could not resist the temptation to relish a hackneyed theme--the "Soviet threat"--once again.

That is how there appeared in the New York TIMES an opus in which the reader is intimidated with a "mysterious" base in Cuba that "can handle two or more submarines"--Soviet, of course.

The New York TIMES' claims are obviously false. Especially as the newspaper does not cite a single name of these "concerned" NATO officers. [paragraph continues]

The article's author, military observer Drew Middleton, apparently to lend weight to his fabrications, places a former NATOite--retired Admiral Isaac Kidd, who used to command NATO's armed forces in the Atlantic--in his anti-Soviet harness along with present-day NATOites. Kidd ought to be living out his days in tranquility, but there's no rest for him. He sees a future war, with thousands of supply ships (American, of course) crossing the Atlantic. But "the expanded Soviet presence in the Caribbean," Middleton quotes Kidd as saying, "may threaten the mobilization of American forces."

Just why has the New York TIMES found it necessary to resort to such fantasies? The anti-Soviet explanation is simple. For it is well known that it is the United States, not the USSR, that has covered the world with a network of military bases. There are more than 400 of them outside the United States, not counting the more than 2,000 "subsidiary" strong points. As the selfsame Drew Middleton admitted recently, the Pentagon is demanding that various regions of the world be declared the targets of "increased American military responsibility." So to divert public attention from the Pentagon's dangerous mania for bases, the transatlantic masters of propaganda tricks are now kicking up a ballyhoo about a "Soviet base" in Cuba. Here they deliberately forget that the Pentagon has sited a tremendous number of its "hornets' nests" in the immediate vicinity of the USSR's borders, threatening our country's security and the peoples of the other socialist states.

What if we really talk about an "expanded presence" in the Caribbean--with facts to hand? The facts are these: It is the United States that recently held large-scale maneuvers in that region and carried out a militarist action at the Guantanamo Naval Base. A landing on Cuba's shores of more than 2,000 members of the U.S. Marine Corps simulated an "invasion."

Recently the Caribbean task force command decided to considerably increase naval air forces in the region, and also to stage military demonstrations there more often. The measures to build up the American military presence in the Caribbean envisage transferring to the Key West, (Florida) naval airbase several squadrons of interceptors and antisubmarine aircraft, and also combat helicopters and aircraft specially equipped for "electronic warfare."

Now for submarines. Reports have appeared in the American press that more frequent visits by U.S. Navy ships and nuclear submarines to ports in the Caribbean countries are planned. As early as next spring, AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY reports for instance, large-scale naval exercises are to be held there by the United States and certain of its NATO allies.

There's no escaping the facts, as the saying goes. But what do the anti-Soviets care about these facts. They are prepared to turn everything upside down in order to slander the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy and sow in people's consciousness mistrust and suspicion of our country and the Soviet peace initiatives. So even the actual timing of the anti-Soviet publication in the New York TIMES was deliberate: Just when the protest movement against the Pentagon's "Eurostrategic" schemes and the American military's other dangerous actions is broadening in many countries, including North Atlantic alliance states.

Let us speak plainly: The anti-Soviet venture of Middleton and his masters is doomed to fail. It will be recalled that a little while ago futile propaganda endeavors by Washington, which spoke of a Soviet "combat unit" in Cuba, burst like a soap bubble. That is bound to be the fate of the latest anti-Soviet bubble that the hypocrites of the New York TIMES have produced--or, to be more accurate blown--on their pages.

PRAVDA NOTES EFFORTS TO IMPROVE SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS

LD021139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Vdovin "Commentator's Column" published under the headline: "Undermining Mutual Trust"]

[Text] Recently the public and a number of press organs in Japan have been stepping up the campaign for strengthening relations with the Soviet Union. The first roundtable conference for the public of Japan and the USSR was recently held in Tokyo. Those taking part--representatives of political and business circles and people active in culture, the arts and the mass media--unanimously voiced their support for the further development of friendship and for strengthening mutual understanding between the two countries and for the speedy drawing-up of a document on the principles of Japanese-Soviet relations on the basis of good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of the two peoples and peace and security in Asia. They also put forward a number of specific proposals aimed at expanding Japanese-Soviet ties in various spheres. The recommendations of the conference received a broad response in the press and amongst the country's public.

Of course, not everyone in Japan unreservedly agrees with the proposals put forward at this meeting. But statements made by various activists and articles that have appeared in the press leave one in no doubt that the number of people supporting an improvement in and the further development of relations with the Soviet Union is growing. Many of the latter note that the treaty of good neighborliness and cooperation, the Soviet draft of which was handed over to the Japanese side almost 2 years ago, could become a good basis for this. One can imagine what views and remarks could be voiced in Tokyo with regard to this draft, the eminent Japanese political activist (Akagi) stated. But is is clear that this document must not lie around gathering dust in the safes of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It belongs on the negotiating table.

This appeal finds a very lively response in the country. The ruling circles of Japan, however, through their statements and actions have recently been demonstrating in a highly persistent manner obvious unwillingness to normalize good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. Again and again illegal territorial claims are being raised against our country. The myth about an "increase in the Soviet threat" has been launched. The discussion about the "need" to build up fighting power to "parry an attack from the north" is being warmed up. So as not to leave anyone in any doubt that this campaign has received official sanction Obuchi, director general of the prime minister's office, went on a trip the other day to the area of the "northern territories" and from on board a patrol launch carried out an "inspection" of Soviet islands. After his provocative tour he stated that the government will continue to stubbornly try to achieve the addition of these lands to Japan.

The USSR has on more than one occasion stated its sincere aspiration to develop relations with Japan in various spheres on the basis of good neighborliness and mutual advantage. At the same time it has always been pointed out that this can be achieved only on condition that the same readiness is shown by the Japanese side. Meanwhile the country's official authorities are not only not striving for the development of relations with the Soviet Union but would also like to lead them into a blind alley. Such an approach does not meet the interests of the peoples of the two countries, undermines mutual trust and will always be given the rebuff it deserves.

KARMAL: GREATER SOVIET ASSISTANCE MAY BE REQUESTED

LD021556 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 2, TASS--A joint meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and activists of the party was held in Kabul to mark the 15th anniversary of the party.

A speech at the meeting was made by the General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the DRA Babrak Karmal. He highly evaluated the party's role in the life of the country. Being a true defender of the people's interests, he said, the PDPA struggles against imperialism and reaction, for liquidating exploiter classes in society, comes out for democracy, progress and social justice, for the implementation of social and national freedoms. Noting the big importance of the April revolution in Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal stressed that it had now entered a new stage of as fast as possible peaceful conditions of work, genuine security, freedom and democracy. In this connection, he said further, the principal task facing the people of the country is to defend the revolution from internal counter-revolution and imperialist interference. The PDPA plays the leading role in the attainment of this task.

From the very first days of the April revolution American imperialism, imperialist forces, and supporters of their reactionary policy in the region resorted to interference, infiltrated their spies and agents and tried in vain to push the Afghan people's national-liberation movement off the correct road and obstruct Afghanistan's development. But owing to the party, the people and the unselfish material and moral support from the genuine friend of our country, the champion of progress and freedom--the Soviet Union, owing to its fraternal assistance the plots of Afghanistan's external enemies were foiled. Babrak Karmal condemned the recent statements by President Carter of the United States which, Karmal said, constitute, in effect, interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Echoing these statements are also those by other imperialist forces and reactionaries in the region.

Babrak Karmal highly evaluated the friendly relations between the people of Afghanistan and the people of the Soviet Union. "Profound friendly and fraternal relations exist between our countries and peoples", he stressed. The extensive aid in the economic, technical, political and military fields, that is being given by the Soviet Union over a lengthy period of time in the name of progress and development, in the name of democracy, Afghanistan's national independence and territorial integrity, evokes the deep gratitude, appreciation, satisfaction and support of the Afghan people.

The Soviet Government's positive reply to the request of the DRA Government and the provision of political support and material assistance, including urgent military assistance, rest on the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourhood and cooperation between the two countries of December 5, 1978. This positive response was positively assessed by the freedom-loving Afghan people. The Soviet Union's military assistance, Babrak Karmal stressed, provided to defend against continuing aggressive acts by Afghanistan's external enemies, to defend the independence, and territorial integrity of Afghanistan fully accords with the United Nations Charter and international law.

In accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter each country has the right, when necessary, to seek the assistance of another friendly country. At any time when it is desired by the Government of the DRA, when the question of foreign aggression against our territory is removed and when peace and security in the region are ensured, the limited and small contingents of Soviet troops will leave the territory of Afghanistan.

We declare that if Afghanistan's external enemies do not stop their incitement to aggressive actions, then, expressing the will of the people of Afghanistan, we will ask for greater assistance from the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries to defend the gains of the April revolution, independence and national sovereignty.

Hafizollah Amin, the speaker noted further, had created an atmosphere of fear, mistrust and terror, and turned the whole country into a prison and a huge slaughterhouse.

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council of the DRA Babrak Karmal proclaimed a general amnesty for all political prisoners "irrespective of class belonging, religion, language, tribe or nationality, ideology and political views". The prisoners in Kabul and the provinces will be released in the course of the coming three-four days.

He stressed that the handful of spies, traitors and Amin's murderous henchmen will face trial by the people of Afghanistan.

KARMAL URGES UNITY, SETS OUT IMMEDIATE GOAIS

ID021529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 79 p 4 ID

[TASS report: "Babrak Karmal's Speech"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 December--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has delivered a speech on Kabul radio.

In his speech Babrak Karmal set forth the political line of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan state and government. He stressed that Afghanistan's people are entering a new stage of the April national and democratic revolution, when the dark times of Hafizollah Amin's rule have ended and the National Front, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and with the aid of the army, has taken power in order to defend the cause of the April revolution. We are firmly confident that our revolution will surmount the tremendous difficulties of the moment, he said. One of the most wonderful turning points in our people's history is now being implemented, which will be of tremendous importance in insuring the people's free and independent life.

It is the turn toward a peaceful life and labor, a bright future, freedom and equality, progress and justice and the creation of a really democratic society. It is the turn away from war and discord inside the country toward peace and the strengthening of the national unity and fraternity of the nations, tribes and representatives of our peoples' various religions.

Babrak Karmal announced that all Muslim compatriots who fled abroad because of Amin's despotism and oppression are urged to return to their independent and peace-loving motherland of Afghanistan, to lay down their arms, to cease the fratricide and to help restore tranquility and security in the country.

On behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government and on his own behalf Babrak Karmal expressed profound condolences to the families of those subjected to humiliation, arrest and imprisonment, persecution and expulsion from their homes, inhuman torture and mass murder by Hafizollah Amin.

Amin--An agent of the CIA and American imperialism and betrayer of the cause of party, state and armed forces unity--he said, did not spare the late Nur Mohammed Taraki, first general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Democratic Republic of Afghanistan prime minister. As a result of a rising wave of popular anger Amin, along with his minions, has faced a just revolutionary court and has been executed.

Addressing Afghanistan's armed forces, Babrak Karmal urged them to defend the country's honor and dignity conscientiously, selflessly and in a disciplined fashion. The victory of the glorious April revolution was a powerful blow against feudalism, regional reaction and world imperialism. It opened up bright prospects for the liberation of the motherland's working peoples. However, as Babrak Karmal stressed, Amin's adventurist and criminal course jeopardized the revolutionary gains. If truly revolutionary and patriotic forces, proceeding from the idea of the glorious April revolution, had not taken the creative revolutionary initiative today, Afghanistan's national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and peace in the region could have been seriously jeopardized.

The new Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council declares that it will continue the cause of the great April revolution and will develop the revolution.

Babrak Karmal set forth the basic principles on which the united national motherland front is being created under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan--the party of the working class and all the working people of Afghanistan:

National sovereignty; national independence; territorial integrity; true democracy; the creation of a democratic state and administrative system; strengthening the foundation of revolutionary legality and democracy in the life of society and the state; expanding and developing mass organizations.

The new democratic government regards it as its national historic mission to strengthen and develop the progressive social and political foundations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--that great gain of the April revolution--and to carry through to final victory the anti-feudal, national, democratic, anti-imperialist, anticomprador revolution. The following tasks must be implemented in as short a time as possible:

1. The release of all political prisoners jailed on the order of the criminal Amin and, given the necessary favorable conditions, the abolition of the death penalty.

2. The repeal of all antidemocratic and inhumane laws and the prevention of arbitrary arrests, persecution and searches.

3. Respect for the principles of Islam, freedom of conscience, freedom of religion and freedom to perform religious rites, defense of the family structure, and observance of the principles of legal ownership, including personal property not created as a result of exploitation, theft, bribery, speculation or smuggling.

4. The restoration of inviolability of the person and universal security, peace, tranquility and revolutionary order in the country.

5. The insuring of healthy conditions for the exercise of democratic freedoms, including the freedom to create progressive patriotic parties and mass and social organizations, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and the freedom to hold street processions and demonstrations, and the insuring of the right to work, the right to education, the freedom and privacy of correspondence, travel in the country and inviolability of residence.

6. Consideration and substantial aid for the younger generation, schoolchildren and students, and the country's intelligentsia.

Babrak Karmal went on to declare that, with a view to creating an independent national economy and accelerating the pace of development on the basis of scientific plans for economic and social development, and also to raising the living standards of the people's masses, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government will implement the following measures in the domestic policy sphere as soon as possible: It will eliminate the remnants of feudalism and the dominance of foreign traders and representatives of the imperialist monopolies; it will insure the expansion of the state sector in the economy and will aid tradesmen and small and medium landowners; it will democratize public political life and the state apparatus; it will insure the development of the national languages and cultures of all Afghanistan's fraternal peoples and tribes; it will implement a cultural revolution; it will eliminate the vestiges of the influence of colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism in all spheres.

In the foreign policy sphere the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will follow a principled peace policy based on the principles of positive and active neutrality, peaceful coexistence, the policy of peace and detente, support for the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and world disarmament, human rights and the oppressed peoples' national liberation movement. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a loyal member of the United Nations and the nonalined movement and respects and observes all the treaties concluded between Afghanistan and countries of the world. Alongside peace-loving forces, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan struggles against war and its instigators and against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, Zionism, fascism, racism, apartheid and racial discrimination. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strengthens and develops its international solidarity with the world system of social justice, the international workers movement, and also the national liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan people and state, maintaining complete loyalty to the 5 December 1978 friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty with the USSR, which is essentially a document guaranteeing lasting peace and security in the region, are maintaining and developing their inviolable friendly and fraternal relations with the Soviet Union--the great peace-loving power. These relations have been a manifestation of the free will and patriotism of Afghanistan's people during the 60 years since independence was proclaimed and they are today an important national tradition. These relations have been raised to a new peak and are developing in every direction.

Welcoming the national, Islamic, anti-imperialist, antimonarchical revolution of the broad masses of Iran's fraternal people, Afghanistan will display initiative toward rapprochement and the strengthening of friendship between the two friendly states, which are linked by historical ties. There are essentially no disagreements between our countries, Babrak Karmal said. The Afghan and Pakistani peoples also have common, indissoluble, fraternal roots. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan honestly and fraternally advocates the elimination of all disagreements and misunderstandings through talks with Pakistan's responsible leaders.

Since the peace-loving Afghan people reject the policy of expansionism, war and interference in internal affairs, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan advocates on principle the right of the fraternal Pushtu and Baluchi peoples to express their will: These people must decide themselves about their future destiny.

The strong ties, common destiny and friendly and fraternal relations between Afghanistan's peoples and India's peace-loving people have deep historical roots. It follows from this that the further expansion and strengthening of the relations between Afghanistan and India contribute a major, important factor for peace and security in the region.

Babrak Karmal advocated friendship with China, which is Afghanistan's neighbor.

Proceeding from the principles of friendship and peace with all countries of the world, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan holds out the hand of friendship to the nonalined countries and to those countries' working people, develops its Muslim fraternal relations with those countries and resolutely supports the Palestinian Arab people's liberation struggle.

Dear compatriots!

The people are the foundation of political power in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Political power belongs to the people and will be implemented via the creation of national and local soviets--something that will bereflected in the new constitution, which is to be elaborated as swiftly as possible.

Deputies to the Jirga of people's representatives will be elected on the basis of the right to universal, equal, free elections and a secret ballot. From the viewpoint of state structure the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is based on the equality and free and voluntary union of all the fraternal nations and tribes inhabiting the united common motherland.

Dear compatriots!

Over the decades you have heard many empty statements and promises from lying rulers, (?nadirs) and Amin's men. Practice is the yardstick of truth. We will do what we say.

In conclusion, addressing the workers, peasants, soldiers, intelligentsia, representatives of the clergy and all the country's working people, Babrak Karmal called for vigilance, defense of the revolution and the motherland, and cohesion in the united people's front under the banner of peace and freedom, independence and neutrality, and democracy and progress.

AFGHAN MUSLIM IEADER WELCOMES SOVIET AID, SCORES U.S., WEST

LD021250 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 2, TASS--"One cannot but feel profound indignation over gross attempts at interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Afghanistan that are being made by certain circles of some Western countries, above all the United States", said one of the prominent religious leaders of Afghanistan, Chairman of the council of ulemas Abdol Aziz Seddiq.

The Afghan people numbering over 15 million, all Moslems of the country express profound joy over the removal of the Amin tyranny that served as a tool in the plans of U.S. imperialism, he told TASS correspondents Yuriy Kornilov and Ravil Musin. Our entire people is determined to continue advancing along the road of the April revolution, along the road toward complete unity of all national and progressive forces, of creating new proud, free and independent Afghanistan. After the Soviet Union responded to our request and gave us all the necessary assistance. we have a reliable barrier to imperialist aggressors and provocateurs, said Abdol Aziz Seddiq.

Precisely at this time when Afghanistan is living through the period of great rebirth, imperialism is launching a massive propaganda attack on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan under the hypocritical pretext of "protecting independence of an Islamic country", said Abdol Aziz Seddiq. And who is it that is raising this false flag?

This is being done by the United States which over many years backed in every way the bloody dictatorship of the shah of Iran who is guilty of causing deaths of hundreds of thousands of Moslems. This is being done by the United States which is preparing new provocations against many Islamic states, knocking together the so-called "fast reaction corps" sending its warships to coasts of others, creating its aggressive military bases wherever possible. This is being done by the United States which over the eighteen months that have passed since the April revolution were actively encouraging and instigating piratic actions against our country.

Numerous letters and cables from different provinces of the country come these days to the council of ulemas, Abdol Aziz Seddiq said. In these letters, common honest Moslems and prominent Moslem clergy express their support for the course of the new government. They welcome the assistance of the Soviet Union rendered in accordance with the United Nations Charter, with the 1978 treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR and also in accordance with numerous requests of the Government of Afghanistan. Such assistance, he stressed, guarantees that the gains of the revolution will not be lost and Islamic religion will not be subjected to profanation. All Afghans, Moslems, our entire people, reject resolutely brazen and unprecedented malicious attacks of imperialists and their accomplices on our country, on its policy, on our friendship with the Soviet Union, Abdol Aziz Seddiq said in conclusion.

AFGHAN YOUTH OFFICIAL ASSAILS WESTERN 'SLANDER' OF SOVIET AID

LD021934 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 2, TASS--The youth of Afghanistan, just as the whole Afghan people, resolutely protest against attempts of imperialist and reactionary forces to interfere into the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to undermine the gains of the April revolution, said Deputy Chairman of the People's Youth Organization of Afghanistan F. Ahmad, talking to TASS correspondents Yuriy Kornilov and Ravil Musin. We stigmatise the initiators and inspirers of the unbridled campaign of slander which was unleashed in a number of Western countries, above all in the United States.

The shrill chorus of slanderers of all hues, from mouthpieces of American imperialism, to the Beijing XINHUA news agency, are making all sorts of fabrications around the fact that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan requested the USSR to give urgent political, moral, economic aid, including military aid, and that the request was met. Infuriated by the failure of their designs to turn back the course of events in Afghanistan, imperialists and their flunkeys put into circulation ill-intentioned fabrications about "Soviet interference" which allegedly took place in Afghanistan. But whom, the question is, this nonsense is designed for?

It is known for the whole world, and was said once again with utmost certainty in the recent statement of our people's revolutionary government, that the request of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for aid has been the direct consequence of ever-growing armed intrusions and provocations on the part of external enemies of the Afghan people. It is also well known that the request of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for aid is based on the Afghan-Soviet treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation of 1978, it is fully and wholly in line with the spirit and the letter of the Charter of the United Nations Organization. The Soviet Union, our great neighbour and true friend, gave us efficient assistance and this makes it possible for our people to raise a reliable shield against any subversive actions on the part of world imperialism which breeds, instigates and feeds counterrevolution. Is it not the cause of the fury of those who only yesterday hoped, resorting to force, infiltrating their agents into our ranks, sending spies and assassins, to sink in blood the Afghan revolution, to turn Afghanistan into a bloody bath for millions of people?

But these dark aims have not been attained and will not be attained, stressed F. Ahmad. Our people, the Afghan youth as a whole, consider it their national, historical mission to develop and strengthen the progressive social and political foundations in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this great gain of the April revolution. Afghanistan's course of continuation of the April revolution makes the imperialist circles furious. Having failed to attain their dirty aims with the help of armed provocations and subversive actions with the use of CIA agents, they are now trying to attain the same aims through unleashing a frantic slanderous anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hullaballoo, but these attempts are futile as the old Eastern proverb says--the dogs bark, but the caravan goes on.

AFGHAN TV RESUMES TRANSMISSIONS, PAPERS CARRY LEADERS' PHOTOS

LD021812 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 2, TASS--TASS correspondents Yuriy Kornilov and Ravil Musin report:

A proud eagle, with his mighty wings spread out, carries in the claws a golden key from the city gates--this is an emblem of Kabul which decorates the entry into the building of the Municipal Council of the Afghan capital. The Municipal Council is crowded these days. Residents of the city--workers, handicraftsmen, traders, students come here to express support for the new revolutionary government of the republic, to reaffirm their determination to do their utmost to preserve and multiply the gains of the April revolution. State institutions, industrial and trade enterprises are functioning in the capital.

Printed on the first day of the new year were the first issues of the governmental newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR (TRUTH ABOUT THE APRIL REVOLUTION) and also of the newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES.

The television service of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan resumed its transmissions.

Newspapers frontpage photographs of the members of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, carry statements of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which were earlier broadcast by Radio Kabul.

The Kabul NEW TIMES writes editorially that "December 27 has been a victory which heralded a new stage in the development of the April revolution." The genuine leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan wrested power from the regime which had opened the way for interference of imperialists and enemies of the Afghan revolution into the country's internal affairs.

The residents of Kabul, and its population [as received] now reaches almost a million, said Mayor of the Afghan capital Shiraka Harakat, warmly welcome the overthrow of the anti-popular bloody clique on Amin and a handful of his henchmen, these agents of imperialism, who under the cover of revolutionary slogans in reality tried to undermine our revolution from within, to turn Afghanistan into the arena of a bloody bath. The Kabul people, just as all the population of the country, are grateful to the great Soviet Union for the efficient assistance in the struggle against external enemies.

The Afghan information agency BAKHTAR is situated in the centre of the city, not far from noisy, ever thriving trading districts. Teleprinters are busy there round the clock, with news from all parts of the country coming in. The president of the news agency Abdul Kadyr Mal, who was appointed to the post a few days ago, took from the table a pile of the recent reports.

Look: Items are streaming in from different provinces and towns of Afghanistan, showing that the broad masses of the population, personnel of enterprises, peasants, handicrafts-men, military units actively support the new government's programme.

In many dispatches it is stressed that now, when the Soviet Union which responded to the request of the Afghan Government and the whole people, gave our country assistance including military, imperialism will have to think twice before venturing armed provocations against our country. The USSR has proved by deed that it is ready to help the Afghan people in defending the revolution, in building a new life.

Blank stone walls of the Puli-Charqhi prison rise high amid the gloomy barren plan, a few kilometres south east of Kabul. There was a crowd of people near the gates of the prison. They came here to meet relatives and friends, being released from prison in accordance with the decision of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The prisoners being released look exhausted, some of them bear traces of brutal manhandling and tortures. They are in rags, but smiles of joy are on their faces.

I am a doctor and I was seized by Amin's flunkeys and put in a solitary confinement cell without any charges against me, said one of them. And there are many thousands of people like me. Imperialists, acting through their agents, sought to implant in Afghanistan an atmosphere of terror, to destroy all who were true to the ideals of the April revolution. Now that dark time in our history is behind.

AFGHAN EMBASSY SEIZED BRIEFLY IN NEW DELHI

LD021348 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 2, TASS--A crowd of raging Afghans residing in India seized today the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Delhi and was holding it for six hours, the Indian news agencies UNI and PTI reported.

After that the raiders left the building of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, releasing three Afghan diplomats they were holding. According to observers, this provocative sortie showed that the measures being taken by the local authorities to ensure inviolability of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and safety of its diplomatic personnel turned out to be clearly insufficient.

PRAVDA ARTICLE VIEWS NEW STAGE IN SOVIET-AFGHAN RELATIONS

LD022236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[From the PRAVDA review on Afghanistan]

[Text] PRAVDA devotes an article by its special correspondents Demchenko and Mironov to events in Afghanistan.

The article says that having lost their bases in Iran, the Pentagon and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency were counting on stealthily approaching our territory more closely through Afghanistan. Now after a limited Soviet contingent of servicemen was introduced there at the request of the Afghan Government, the republic felt far more confident. A program of genuinely democratic transformations and a return to the ideals of the April revolution of 1978 has been announced.

However it would be incorrect to think that foreign interference has ceased and that the counterrevolution has laid down its arms.

On the night preceding the New Year, shooting broke out on several occasions in one of the districts of Kabul and bursts of large-caliber machinegun fire broke the silence. Five raiders tried to enter the radio station but were repulsed and then shot. Such reports have been arriving from other parts of the country.

The new Revolutionary Council formed at the end of December after the removal of Amin and his supporters is undertaking efforts to weld together all the nation's healthy forces and all the working people. The situation now being experienced in Afghanistan is being called a new stage of the April revolution which, 18 months ago, crushed the regime of landowners and feudal lords. It is a new stage in Soviet-Afghan relations.

As the correspondents of PRAVDA and Soviet television were told by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy premier, history shows that good neighborliness with the Soviet Union has always been to the Afghan people's benefit. The Soviet Union has constantly given us disinterested aid in various fields. Now in accordance with the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation we have been given military support. For this we are thankful to the Soviet Union. It ought to be said that we would also like to have good relations with other countries, especially with neighboring countries.

Here is how this same thought was expressed by a postal employee, (Barialay Zazai). He said: It is good that you are here. Without you it would have been difficult for us to cope with our enemies.

MOSCOW ARABIC CONDEMNS U.S., PRC, EGYPT AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD022124 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] The events in Afghanistan have caught the attention of many, even in Arab countries, and are being exploited in some countries, Egypt for instance, to kindle anti-Soviet hysteria. This same path was taken by the agent Qabus, sultan of Oman, and by a number of newspapers in other Arab countries. What in fact has happened in Afghanistan?

Radio Moscow has already given a detailed explanation and therefore we will repeat it briefly. In April 1978 a revolution took place in Afghanistan and the working people took their destiny into their hands and were supported by the entire Afghan people. Proof of this is that the April revolution was almost a white one. The Afghan People's Democratic Party waged a determined struggle to carry out economic and social changes, most important of which were the granting of land to landless farmers or those whose holdings were small and insufficient, the consolidation of the public industrial sector, the fight against illiteracy, and free medical care--in other words, matters which every social revolution sets out to solve if it is in the interest of the majority of the people. This development of events, however, did not suit the imperialist forces. They wanted to prevent progressive changes in this country and preserve in Afghanistan the order of poverty and exploitation, to benefit from it as a bridgehead for aggression against the Soviet Union in the future. To prevent the natural development of revolution in Afghanistan an active sabotage campaign against it was started. With the assistance of the United States and China, military camps were set up in countries neighboring Afghanistan, especially Pakistan, to prepare sabotage groups which were then sent to Afghanistan to blow up communications lines, kill officials and burn populated areas, benefitting the internal reaction whom the revolution had prevented from exploiting the working people. The saboteurs are trained and armed by special instructors from the United States, China and Egypt. Thus, active interference in the affairs of the Afghan people began.

However, the population's resistance to the terrorists, who on many occasions took on religious disguises, blocked the plans of the imperialists and their helpers. Washington then began to play the card of Hafizollah Amin, who removed from the political arena the leader of the Afghan revolution, Taraki, and began, despite his professions of loyalty to the revolution, to undo the achievements of the revolution, remove from office all those who might represent a threat to him and then eliminate them physically.

Soon the Afghan people realized the depth of the abyss to which Hafizollah Amin was pushing them and he was removed, tried and executed. Karmal Barbak, friend of the late Taraki and his comrade in the struggle became secretary general of the People's Democratic Party and president. The revolution, however, faced a deadly danger from those who were behind Hafizollah Amin and in such circumstances Afghanistan once again made an urgent request to the Soviet Union for immediate moral, political, economic and even military aid.and this is what happened. In this way the imperialist intrigues were stopped. The imperialists' campaign of hatred and fabrications against the USSR is only a reaction to the failure of their plans.

Is this the first time that such a case has arisen? No. Let us recall 1956, when Soviet material and political aid to Egypt and when Soviet readiness to extend military aid to Egypt received a similar reaction in the West; foremost because that aid greatly contributed to the failure of the trilateral aggression against Egypt. Let us also recall 1967 and 1973, when Soviet military aid to countries fighting Israeli aggression and the traces of this aggression were the target of a fierce campaign against the USSR waged by Washington and its allies. In subsequent years Soviet aid to the Palestinian people has always been strongly criticized. If we look at the critics of the Soviet policy which supports the just cause of peoples struggling against imperialism we will easily see that neither their order nor their arguments change. This was the case in 1956, 1967, 1973 and in other cases. It is true that President as-Sadat has today become a trumpet of their anti-Soviet propaganda, but this also makes sense. It is unlikely that we should expect him to support the freedom of the Afghan people after having announced himself a close friend of Menahem Begin, Henry Kissinger and many others who are responsible for the shedding of Arab blood and tears and after he had himself announced that he understood and accepted Israel's defense needs and proposed to the Pentagon to use Egyptian soil for action against other Islamic countries. These are the real reasons for the reaction of Egypt and some Arab newspapers to the events in Afghanistan.

INDIAN CP, PEACE COMMITTEE CONDEMN U.S. ARMS FOR PAKISTAN

LD021126 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 2, TASS--The decision of the United States to resume arms supplies to Pakistan as well as open support for the separatist elements in India's north-western states given jointly with the present Chinese leadership constitute an attempt to blackmail India. A statement to this effect was made by General Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India Rajeswar Rao in Vijayavada (Andhra Pradesh State).

The U.S. arms supplies, the leader of the Communist Party of India stressed, are inseparably linked with the global plans of U.S. imperialism directed at strengthening the reactionary regimes in that region, expanding U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf with the aim of reversing the process of international detente.

Over the recent several months, Rajeswar Rao pointed out, Pakistan has, of a matter of fact, turned into a base, where Afghan counter-revolutionaries are being intensively armed and trained. It is from there that with the U.S. aid open interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs is prepetrated. In conclusion, Rajeswar Rao called on India and all the nonaligned countries to express a resolute protest against the dangerous military plans of U.S. imperialism and its allies.

The All-Indian Peace and Solidarity Organisation was strongly condemned the decision of U.S. President Carter on urgent large-scale supplies of arms and ammunitions to Pakistan. The special statement issued by the All-Indian Peace and Solidarity Organisation in Delhi says that such supplies of modern weapons to Pakistan are done under the pretext of "Afghan danger".

But danger stems precisely from the United States which, acting in close alliance with China, is training Afghan counter-revolutionaries in Pakistan's territory, supplying them with money and weapons and sending to Afghanistan for subversive activity against the legitimate government.

The All-Indian Peace and Solidarity Organisation has urged all of India's peace-loving forces to condemn resolutely the intention of the United States to arm Pakistan, which is done simultaneously with a sharp increase in U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. Such actions, the All-Indian Peace and Solidarity Organisation stresses, constitute a threat to the sovereignty and independence of the littoral states.

San Francisco, January 2, TASS--Senator S. Hayakawa demanded that U.S. troops be immediately sent to Pakistan. Speaking on television, the senator said that the USA must immediately send to Pakistan 50,000 of its troops. We intend, he said, to meet our commitments stemming from our defence alliance with Pakistan. The senator motivated the necessity of such a course by the claim that the USA must consolidate its role of world leader.

EARLY INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS BEGIN

LD030658 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 3, TASS--Early elections to the people's chamber of the Indian Parliament have started in the morning today. They will be conducted in two stages. About half of the 360 million electors will take part in the elections in 244 constituencies. Voting in the remaining 380 constituencies will be held on January 6. By the decision of India's central electoral commission, elections in 18 constituencies are adjourned for a later period.

USSR NAVY CHIEF GORSHKOV LEAVES ON VISIT TO VIETNAM

LD021801 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A Soviet military delegation headed by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and navy commander in chief, left Moscow for Hanoi 19 December. The delegation will participate in the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of Signal Troops N.N. Alekseyev, USSR deputy defense minister; Flt Adm N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander of the navy, and other Soviet generals, admirals and officers.

The sendoff party included Ta Huu Canh, Vietnamese charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and Col Do The Nhan, army, naval and air force attache to the Vietnamese Embassy in the USSR.

VPA Anniversary Ceremony

LD021803 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting in Hanoi"]

[Text] Hanoi, 21 December--A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 35th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army was held here today, attended by leaders of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and also a Soviet military delegation headed by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and navy commander in chief, and armed forces delegations from Cuba, Laos and Kampuchea.

Those present were addressed by VCP Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan.

Next to speak was Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and chief of the Vietnamese People's Army General Staff.

To applause from those present Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, read out a decree of the Vietnamese president awarding the "Gold Star" order to the Vietnamese People's Army.

Visit to Memorial, Museums

LD021805 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "To Honor a Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] Hanoi, 22 December--The Soviet military delegation headed by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the navy, which is here at the invitation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam National Defense Ministry to take part in celebrations to mark the 35th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army, laid a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the museum at the house of the Vietnamese people's leader. A wreath was also laid at the mausoleum to Vietnam's fallen heroes.

The delegation visited the Vietnamese People's Army Central Museum, where they toured an exhibition marking the Vietnamese armed forces' glorious jubilee.

Fifth Military District Visit

LD021807 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Sincere Gratitude"]

[Text] Hanoi, 26 December--Sincere gratitude and thanks to the Communist Party, Government and people of the Soviet Union for the tremendous and effective help and solidarity given, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, to the Vietnamese people in their struggle for independence and freedom were expressed by Maj Gen (Doan Khu Ye), political commissar of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's Fifth Military District. He was speaking at a meeting marking the visit to the district of the Soviet military delegation headed by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the navy.

Greeting the Soviet military delegation, which has been taking part in celebrations held to mark the 35th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army's formation, Maj Gen (Doan Khu Ye) stated that the Vietnamese people, who are building a socialist fatherland, will continue to devote every effort to strengthening and developing the great Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples for the sake of peace and progress.

Return to Moscow

LD021809 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] The Soviet military delegation headed by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the navy, returned to Moscow 27 December from Hanoi, where it had been taking part in the celebration of the Vietnamese People's Army's 35th anniversary.

At Sheremetyevo Airport Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov was met by Marshal of Signal Troops N.N. Alekseyev, USSR deputy minister of defense; Flt Adm N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander of the navy; Lt Gen G.A. Borisov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry's External Relations Directorate, and by other Soviet generals, admirals and officers.

Among the welcoming party were Ta Huu Canh, SRV charge d'affaires in the USSR, and Col Do The Nhan, army, naval and air attache at the SRV Embassy in the USSR.

WESTERN, PRC SUPPORT FOR 'POLITICAL CORPSE' SIHANOUK CRITICIZED

LD021241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Political news analyst Vsevolod Ovchinnikov commentary: "An Eminent Corpse Wanted"]

[Text] The revolutionary gains of the Kampuchean people give no rest to their internal and external enemies. There is every indication that they now urgently need a symbolic figure as a rallying banner for counterrevolutionary scum of all hues. An eminent political corpse has been found for this role: Prince Norodom Sihanouk has been brought out and he has started vigorous activities.

Even with all his abilities to build up his own image, that former ruler of the country, who for many years was in the garbage heap of history (in the hard times he got his grub in China), would have hardly come to the surface. Sihanouk has been galvanized by numerous supporters who are as strikingly motley as the forces which the prince is bound to head. Beijing and Washington together placed a stake on Sihanouk, displaying in so doing a rather notable identity of views. Favour for him is not concealed in Paris, which cares for the French positions in the former colony.

Even in Beijing, let alone Western capitals, they seemingly are aware that to harp on the "legitimacy" of the Pol Pot government, overthrown by the Kampuchean people, means to prop up the bloodstained figure of the butcher. Hence, the attempts to change the signboard. To bring Prince Norodom Sihanouk back to power, laments the American newspaper Washington POST, is not such a good idea, but it is the best of those available.

Thus, the hullabaloo has been launched around the political corpse, extracted from oblivion for the role of "savior of the long-suffering nation." Meanwhile, his forces are being formed in Kampuchea itself and near its borders. It would be more correct to say not being formed but being thrown together since the prince is bound to head not so much his old supporters, as his recent political opponents. These are, on the one hand, the gangs of Lon Nol, who overthrew Sihanouk in 1970, and then suffered a defeat from him, and on the other hand, gangs of Pol Pot who actually drove Sihanouk from the post of head of state. He, fearing for his life, connived at the crimes of the butcher (though the prince's family also suffered from Pol Pot terror).

For instance, one of the counterrevolutionary groupings--the so-called "National Front" is headed by Son Sann, former prime minister in the Sihanouk government, and his right hand is General Dien Del who commanded a division under Lon Nol. According to Son Sann, Sihanouk initially refused to take up the leadership of the "National Front" but then "altered his decision and demanded that he be appointed as its president, prime minister and foreign minister." Sihanouk's pronouncements that he will by no means start teaming up with Pol Pot supporters are seemingly mere words too. Special camps have already been formed along the Thai-Kampuchean frontier in which military formations for Sihanouk are being formed out of surviving Pol Pot men. Actively involved in this are Chinese agents and the CIA.

More and more facts show that the figure of Sihanouk has been put to the forefront as a screen for broad international conspiracy against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. A futile venture! The people, who lived through the nightmare of genocide, shall not allow to turn history back.

PRK, SRV CRITICIZE THAI, ASEAN STANCES ON KAMPUCHEA

LD021057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Gross Interference"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 December--Despite frequent assurances of their neutrality with respect to the Kampuchean problem, the Thai authorities are continuing to support remnants of the Pol Pot gangs, a statement by a People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Ministry spokesman broadcast here by Kampuchea's SPK news agency states. Moreover, with Bangkok's direct participation, a propaganda campaign has been mounted designed to present the true state of affairs in Kampuchea in a false light and create the impression that Pol Pot has clout in Kampuchea.

It is precisely to this end, the statement stresses, that the Thai authorities organized a visit for foreign journalists to Pol Pot's "base" on the Thai-Kampuchean border. Here the butcher of the Kampuchean people, who has been sentenced to death for crimes of genocide, did not even conceal in his "interview" that he was receiving arms from China and that the majority of his henchmen have found sanctuary in Thailand.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea draws the Thai side's attention to the fact that its policy undermines the efforts of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to establish good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

Hanoi, 20 December--The discussion of the so-called "Kampuchean issue" at the conference of foreign ministers of Association of Southeast Asian Nations countries in Kuala Lumpur is gross interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs and an encroachment on the Kampuchean people's right to decide their own destiny, a Socialist Republic of Vietnam Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated.

KAMPUCHEA DENIES CHARGES OF VIETNAMESE TOXIC SUBSTANCE USE

LD021059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Refuting Slanderers"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 December--The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has lodged a resolute protest against the slanderous fabrications of official Washington and Beijing circles alleging that Vietnam is using toxic substances in Kampuchea.

A People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement broadcast here by Kampuchea's SPK news agency stresses that this slander is being disseminated precisely at a time when the Vietnamese people are giving considerable aid to the People's Revolutionary Council and people of Kampuchea in overcoming famine, stabilizing the population's life and restoring the economy.

It must not be forgotten, the statement stresses, that it was precisely the U.S. imperialist who made extensive use of toxic chemicals during their aggressive war against the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. During the period of aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the Beijing expansionists, without the slightest hesitation, organized barbaric reprisals against the peaceful Vietnamese population and poisoned water sources on the territories they temporarily occupied.

The slanderous fabrications by Beijing and Washington, the People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Ministry spokesman said, are aimed at splitting the peoples of Indochina, misleadingthe world public and concealing their crimes and designs against the Kampuchean people.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES EAST EUROPEAN MEDALS ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

Bulgarian, CSSR Awards

LD011200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Bulgarian State Council has issued a decree awarding the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for his contribution to the development and deepening of all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Comrade Rusakov has also been awarded the Victorious February Order for his contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Czechoslovakia and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Polish Award

LD021854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The State Council of the Polish People's Republic has issued a decree concerning the awarding to Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of a Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic [as heard] with a star for his contribution to the comprehensive development of relations of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

CSSR PARTY INDUSTRIAL GROUP VISITS USSR, SEES DOLGIKH

LD311013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPCZ party workers headed by V. Janousek, chief of the CPCZ Central Committee Industry Department, was in the Soviet Union 17 through 22 December in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the CPCZ.

The Czechoslovak comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in questions of party leadership of industrial development. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, the Leningrad Gorkom and the USSR Ministry of Power Machine Building and visited the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod and A.A. Zhdanov Izhorskiy Zavod production associations.

V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had warm, friendly talks with it, in which V.S. Frolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, and also C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, participated.

INTERIOR MINISTER MEETS WITH LAZAR IN BUDAPEST

LD271123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "Meeting in Budapest"]

[Text] Budapest--G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received N.A. Shchelokov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Internal Affairs, in Budapest. Their talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

STRAUSS REMARKS ON SOVIET ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN 'CRUDE SLANDER'

LD021522 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, January 2, TASS--Franz-Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union [CSU] and opposition candidate for the post of federal chancellor, has made a provocative statement calling on the West "not to remain indifferent to the events in Afghanistan." According to him, the "concern" declared by the governments of certain countries in the West is not enough. In fact, the leader of the Bavarian party appealed to NATO to interfere directly in the events in Afghanistan.

The real meaning of Strauss's instigatory appeals is clear: He intends to drag the FRG into the dangerous actions of U.S. imperialism, which has been the initiator of armed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan over a long period. Caught in the Iranian-U.S. conflict, Washington is trying everything in order to stir up hysteria around the events in Afghanistan. This manifests itself, in particular, in their supply of weapons to the Afghan rebels and training them in subversive methods.

In this connection one should recall the recent speech by U.S. President J. Carter to the Business Council in which he formulated practically a whole program of armed interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the Near East. This is also the purpose of the "quick response forces" now being set up across the ocean. J. Carter proclaimed the United States' "right" to interfere in the affairs of any country where "there exists a threat to U.S. interests."

Where, then, was Strauss, now trying to represent himself as "defender of the independence" of other countries? Naturally, there was not a single word of condemnation then from the Bavarian politician. Yet now he is attacking the Soviet Union and Afghanistan with crude slander, openly interfering in the internal affairs of those states.

As is known, Afghanistan requested the Soviet Union for aid on more than one occasion: When it became clear that the forces of imperialism and internal reaction were questioning the very existence of revolutionary Afghanistan, the decision was taken to give aid, including military aid.

In these circumstances, responsible statesmen in the FRG should realize fully that the United States policy is aimed at binding Bonn even more closely to its adventurist line. This is the purpose, for example, of the stationing of new medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries, primarily the FRG, which has been imposed by the United States. The provocative campaign over the events in Afghanistan is new proof of the dangerous nature of Washington's policy which is striving to enlist full support for its plans from the West European NATO member countries.

TYAZHELNIKOV-LED DELEGATION TOURS SPANISH CITIES, SEES CARILLO

LD021339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "A Warm Reception"]

[Text] Madrid, 21 December--A CPSU delegation headed by Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, which is here on the invitation of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Central Committee, has made a tour of the country.

In the cities of Castellon de la Plana and Sagunto the delegation met with representatives of local PCE organizations, democratic trade unions, workers' commissions, municipalities and university organizations.

The CPSU delegation was accorded an extremely warm and friendly reception everywhere. Communists, workers, students and municipal officials showed great interest in various aspects of life in the Soviet Union and expressed a sincere desire for the development of friendly relations between the two countries' communist parties and peoples.

The CPSU delegation met with S. Carrillo, secretary general of the PCE, today. The meeting passed in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

Tyazhelnikov Interview

LD021307 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 26 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed interview in Madrid with CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department Chief Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, during his 14-22 December visit to Spain at head of a CPSU delegation: "Euromissiles a Threat to Peace"]

[Text] Madrid--[Question] Your delegation is the first CPSU delegation to visit Spain for talks with the PCE. What could you add to the communique, which has been approved, on the meeting of delegations from both parties?

[Answer] First I would like to note with gratitude that the program drawn up by the Spanish comrades enabled our delegation not only to exchange opinions on a whole range of issues, but also to acquire a fairly detailed acquaintance with the situation in Spain, the changes taking place in the country in recent years and the achievements and difficulties of the democratization process. We have seen that the Spanish communists are in the front ranks of those struggling for the country's regeneration. The Soviets feel great respect and sympathy toward the Spanish people. Similarly, in Spain we have observed the existence of good feelings of friendship toward the Soviet people. I would like to convey through MUNDO OBRERO our gratitude to everyone who welcomed our delegation so warmly.

[Question] The press has reported on the recently ended CPSU Central Committee plenum. Could you sum up in a few words the main content of the plenum and of the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session?

[Answer] I will do so gladly, especially since most of the members of our delegation attended the plenum and also the USSR Supreme Soviet session. The plenum examined the key issues of the USSR's socioeconomic development and defined the tasks designed to fulfil the 10th 5-Year Plan.

At the plenum, as is known, a major speech was delivered by secretary general of our party's Central Committee, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The plenum indicated the Soviet economy's major achievements over the past 4 years. Some 1,000 major enterprises have been commissioned and major production complexes are being built all over the country.

Our agriculture has also achieved some satisfactory results. Though the current year has been very unfavorable from the viewpoint of climate for many regions of the country, nevertheless this year it has again proved possible to harvest 180 million tons of grain.

Economic development in our country is entirely subordinated to the fundamental consideration of improving the Soviet people's material and cultural level. Over one-third of the funds in the Soviet Union's state budget are devoted to social and cultural activities.

Large-scale housing construction is being carried out in our country. In this year alone over 2.2 million apartments granted free to the workers have been built.

Despite all this, the plenum severely criticized the imperfections which emerged during the implementation of the 5-year plan and defined the specific means for surmounting them.

[Question] Recently signs have emerged of a deterioration in the international situation and this is causing great concern to the world, and especially European, public opinion. Some people are even talking about a crisis of detente. What is the CPSU's viewpoint on this?

[Answer] Several elements prompting grave concern have indeed emerged recently in the international situation. The advocates of the "cold war" are trying to undermine detente and impart a new thrust to the arms race. NATO's recent decision on deploying new kinds of U.S. nuclear ballistic weapons constitutes a special threat. What kind of threat? Essentially, this decision by NATO pursues the aim of insuring general military superiority over the socialist community and trying to consolidate it by continually raising the level of military opposition. The U.S. forward based nuclear forces and the British and French nuclear forces total 1,500 missile launching pads and nuclear weapon-carrying aircraft.

To this they are about to add almost 600 missiles, which, are, moreover, of a qualitatively new kind.

It Was Precisely the USSR Which Unilaterally Reduced Forces in the GDR

The decision on the further expansion of military strength is being carried out by the West along with the propaganda hullabaloo over the so-called Soviet military threat. But it was precisely the USSR which recently put forward the major peace proposals contained in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's 6 October Berlin speech.

It was precisely the USSR which unilaterally made the decision to considerably reduce its forces stationed on GDR territory. I would also like to call your attention to another point. The Soviet Union has announced that it will never fire its nuclear weapons at countries on whose territory no such weapons exist and which do not intend to acquire them. Our country is willing to fulfil its corresponding obligations in this connection toward every state concerned.

The NATO decision is aimed at escalating the arms race and causes serious damage to the prospects for disarmament talks. The public in several West European countries has well understood the significance of the NATO decision, which was, by the way, approved under strong U.S. pressure.

Helping To Conclude European Security Agreements

[Question] In 1980 Madrid will host the next meeting of CSCE states' representatives. What could you tell us about this meeting's significance?

[Answer] The Soviet Union will try to insure that the Madrid meeting advances the cause of security and cooperation in Europe, which will aid the conclusion of the agreements on European security issues. It is also important that the Madrid meeting facilitate the approval of measures aimed at the broadest development of exchanges in the trade, cultural and education fields.

It is pleasant for us to be able to state that Spain favors the development of the detente process and that, as the country organizing the meeting, it has announced its determination to make the necessary efforts to insure its success.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to convey through your paper the Soviet people's Christmas greetings and feelings of respect and friendship to the Spanish people and Spanish communists.

FIRST ROUND OF OFFICIAL TALKS BETWEEN WALDHEIM, QOTBZADEH HELD

BK021515 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1300 GMT 2 Jan 80 BK

[Text] In Tehran today, the first round of official talks between UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh took place in private. Earlier, Kurt Waldheim said that he had come to Iran to find ways and means for ending the U.S.-Iranian crisis. At the same time, he said that he is a realist and does not expect immediate solutions to all problems.

Iranian Government officials said that the purpose of the UN secretary general's visit to Iran is to acquaint himself with the situation prevailing there.

Meanwhile, the students guarding the U.S. Embassy in Tehran reiterated that the U.S. hostages will be released only after extradition of the former shah to Iran.

Further Report

LD021948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Viktor Levin and Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] As the PARS agency reports from Tehran, UN Secretary General Kurt Walheim, who has now arrived there, has had a meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh. There has been no report on the content of the meeting. Referring to Iranian sources, FRANCE PRESSE states that it was proposed that Waldheim visit the premises of SAVAK, the shah's former secret police. On his departure for Tehran Waldheim had said that he hoped to find ways of settling the Iranian-American conflict but did not anticipate immediate results.

The students who are occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran have reportedly repeated that the hostages would only be freed if the former shah is surrendered to Iran. It is well known that the Iranian authorities want to put him on trial for numerous crimes against the Iranian people.

TASS REPORTS PLOT TO ASSASSINATE WALDHEIM IN TEHRAN

LD030652 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

["Plot Uncovered"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tehran, January 3, TASS--The newspaper BAMDAD reports today quoting Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh as saying that a plot to assassinate U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who is currently on a visit in Tehran, was uncovered here on Wednesday.

KHOMEYNI REMARKS IN TIME MAGAZINE MENTIONED

BK021517 Moscow in Urdu to India 1200 GMT 2 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Iran's political and religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni has declared that if the Government of the United States continues to resort to the policy of intimidation, military interference and economic blockades, then the present crisis shall never be resolved.

In an interview with the American weekly TIME, Khomeyni once again demanded extradition of the former shah. Khomeyni said in the past 2 years alone of the shah's rule 60,000 people were killed and 100,000 were mutilated.

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has arrived in Iran. Iranian foreign minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh told newmen that Kurt Waldheim had come to Iran not to mediate between Iran and the United States, rather he had come on a factfinding mission.

[The above item was also carried by Moscow Bengali at 1100 GMT on 2 Jan and Moscow in Urdu at 1300 GMT on 2 Jan.]

USSR EMBASSY ATTACK PROMPTS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY WARNING

ID021348 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 2 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Tehran, January 2, TASS--Attorney General of the Islamic Revolution Haj-Seyyed ali Qoddusi has made a statement here today warning the population about the danger from "counterrevolutionaries and plotters", and called for giving a resolute rebuff to them. This statement has been made in connection with the attempt of an attack against the USSR Embassy in Tehran made on Tuesday by such elements.

The provocation staged by agents of Afghan counter-revolutionary groups was resolutely stopped by the fighting men of the corps of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution guarding the Soviet Embassy.

IRANIAN PARTY NOMINATES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CANDIDATE

ID021800 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 2 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Tehran, January 2, TASS--The Party of the Islamic Republic uniting more than five million Moslems--supporters of Khomeyni has nominated Jelaleddin Farsi as its official candidate at the forthcoming presidential elections. He is a prominent figure of the party's Central Bureau and a theoretician of Islam the PARS AGENCY reported.

PDRY LEADER AWARDED SOVIET ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP

ID201604 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1018 GMT 30 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, 30 December, TASS--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, has been awarded the Soviet Order of Friendship Among Peoples. This award has been conferred on him for his meritorious services in the struggle for the cause of national liberation, peace and social progress and his great contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA CARRIES CPSU GREETINGS TO SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY CONFERENCE

LD311033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Seventh Regional Conference of the Ba'th Party

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates to the Ba'th Party's conference and wishes them success in their work.

The Ba'th Party conference is taking place under conditions where imperialism and its accomplices are trying to impose on the Arab countries the humiliating terms of the Camp David deal in order to make a fiction of their national independence and to eliminate the possibilities of their progressive development. The Ba'th Party together with the other patriotic parties and organizations belonging to the National Progressive Front courageously resists neocolonialist intrigues and Israeli aggression, advocating the Arab countries, cohesion on an anti-imperialist basis and a just comprehensive settlement of the conflict in the Near East in the interests of the peoples of this region.

People in the Soviet Union value highly the Ba'th Party's desire to develop friendly ties with the CPSU and its policy of strengthening Soviet-Syrian relations. The successful development and deepening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic accords with the interests of the people's struggle against imperialism's aggressive aspirations, for peace and international security, for the deepening of detente and for disarmament.

We wish the Ba'th Party and the friendly Syrian people success in resolving tasks of progressive national and social development.

May the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party and between the Soviet and Syrian peoples strengthen!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

USSR, JORDAN SIGN AGREEMENT ON COMMERCE COOPERATION

LD022020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1442 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Amman, 2 January, TASS--An agreement on cooperation between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Jordanian Union of Chambers of Commerce has been signed here. It envisages the expansion and strengthening of trade and economic and scientific-technical ties between the foreign trade organizations of the USSR and Jordan, the exchange of economic foreign trade information and the organization of symposiums and exhibitions.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT KREMLIN LUNCHEON 21 DECEMBER

LD021003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report on speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, at 21 December Kremlin luncheon under the general headline "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Permit me to voice our great satisfaction in connection with the official visit which a representative delegation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola is making to Lenin's motherland at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Government.

Permit me also to convey to you the fraternal and warm wishes of the Angolan people to the peoples of the Soviet Union and our admiration and gratitude for the valuable contribution which the Soviet Union is making to the cause of defending peace and the peoples' right to be the masters of their own destiny.

Our party and the Angolan people hail Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as a friend, consistent revolutionary and outstanding statesman, who on behalf of the Soviet people has always expressed solidarity and given decisive support to our party and people at the most dramatic moments of their history so that they could withstand the onslaught of colonialism and imperialism's aggression.

Unfortunately, the never-to-be-forgotten President Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, creator of the friendship and solidarity which firmly unite our peoples and parties, is no longer with us. This friendship and solidarity lies at the very heart of our struggle and our political and ideological devotion, in the sovereign will of each of our countries to maintain exemplary relations of fraternity and cooperation serving the genuine interests of their development and the cause of peace and progress.

Indeed, the peoples of Angola and the Soviet Union are united by strong friendship. It has been tested by life in the most difficult periods of our struggle for national liberation, when we had to wage wars imposed on us by colonialism and imperialism, which ended in the Angolan people's brilliant victory. The Soviet Union and Cuba's heroic internationalists made a decisive moral and material contribution to that victory.

Constantly strengthening friendship and solidarity tempered in the struggle against a common enemy enabled us to put political relations between our parties and peoples on a new basis after the signing of the friendship treaty between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola in October 1976. A base was thereby laid for economic, scientific and technical cooperation in diverse spheres of national life.

It is with great satisfaction that we state our common intention to continue our efforts aimed at improving and expanding bilateral cooperation. Despite the fact that the results achieved in these spheres are considerable, we are convinced that there is great potential for their further development. We think that this visit will impart still greater dynamism to our bilateral relations.

Comrades! It is a vital necessity for the People's Republic of Angola today to develop and broaden economic ties with a view to successfully resolving individual problems of national reconstruction. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, we cannot lose sight of the fact that our country is situated in southern Africa, where outposts of imperialism still exist and where the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa are waging a strenuous struggle for national independence under the leadership of their vanguards in the form of the Patriotic Front, the South-West Africa People's Organization and the African National Congress.

The problem of these countries' decolonization deserves the very close attention of international organizations and all peace-loving countries. Many resolutions and decisions have been adopted to give assistance and effective support to the national liberation movements in southern Africa and the frontline countries. At the same time, in the face of the aggressors' hostility the frontline states--and the People's Republic of Angola in particular--continue to be the victim of shameful and critical raids by South Africa's racist regime, which with the support of imperialist forces is seeking to prevent the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa achieving true independence.

Despite tremendous sacrifices, the People's Republic of Angola will not give up assisting oppressed peoples. It will continue assisting the peoples of West Sahara and Palestine the the peoples of southern Africa. We believe that it is necessary to step up support for and solidarity with the South-West Africa People's Organization, the Patriotic Front and the African National Congress on the part of the socialist community countries and on the part of all peace-loving peoples. We consider it important to take economic sanctions and impose an oil boycott against South Africa's racist regime, which is continuing to prevent the creation of a demilitarized zone thereby barring the way to implementing UN Security Council Resolution 435 on the question of Namibia.

Faced with the successes of the movement for national liberation and in connection with the progressive forces' constant victories, imperialist and neocolonialist circles are trying to retard the peoples' struggle by creating hotbeds of tension or conflict situations in various parts of the globe.

Their maintenance of such hotbeds of tension and local conflicts is connected with the arms race, which represents a senseless waste of tremendous financial and material resources, which could be directed toward enhancing mankind's well-being. In addition, the developed countries are continuing to create increasingly mighty and destructive military means, jeopardizing mankind's future.

In this context we consider it a paramount and urgent necessity to strive for general and complete disarmament. A world disarmament conference could play a significant role in this.

The splendid victories in building socialism and communism in the Soviet Union are today the tremendous asset of mankind and attest to the greatness of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The USSR's successes in the scientific, technical, cultural and social spheres are recognized throughout the world and serve as a strong factor of peace, progress and stability.

Having chosen the socialist path of development 4 years ago and guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, which inspire the glorious MPLA-Labor Party founded by Comrade Agostinho Neto, immortal leader of the Angolan revolution, the People's Republic of Angola today has tremendous responsibility in Africa and throughout the world. The gaze of all Africa is on us, and we are the target of constant aggression.

The victories we have achieved over these 4 years are very great, despite invasions by mercenaries and treacherous attacks by imperialism and South Africa.

Today we are a country which is overcoming illiteracy, struggling successfully against epidemics and disease, rebuilding industry from ruins, developing its energy potential and conducting expanding trade with all countries which wish to cooperate with us in this sphere. The socialist sector of our economy is growing stronger, as are the armed forces. Our people's army fully insures the defense of the Angolan revolution. In this way we are creating the economic basis of scientific socialism in our country.

Dear comrades and friends!

Our delegation's visit to your great and beautiful country happily coincides with the birthday of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Allow me to toast the Soviet country's great successes, the strengthening of our friendly relations and our cooperation. I raise this glass with sincere wishes for a long life and the greatest personal happiness to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, all members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government and to all the Soviet people.

ETHIOPIA FORMS COMMISSION TO ORGANIZE WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

LD021349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Aleksandr Serbin "Commentator's Column": "Creating a Vanguard"]

[Text] A commission to organize a working people's party has been set up in Ethiopia. A decree of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) defines the structure of that body, its aims and tasks and the rights and duties of its leadership organs and rank and file members. Its main leadership organs consist of a general assembly, central committee and executive committee. It is indicated that the commission is headed by a chairman who is simultaneously chairman of the Ethiopian PMAC.

The creation of the commission reflects the process of the strengthening and consolidation of the vanguard forces of the Ethiopian revolution. The revolutionary explosion which swept the rotten feudal and capitalist system from Ethiopian soil just over 5 years ago took place under conditions where the people had no political leader. From the start of the revolution the role of the people's vanguard was taken on by progressive military circles based on the working masses and democratic strata.

The military revolutionary power in Ethiopia determined the country's path of development, choosing a socialist orientation. The program for the national democratic revolution adopted by the PMAC in April 1976 set the task of creating a working people's party which would subsequently head the country's progress along that path. During the revolution its ideological basis was determined by Marxist-Leninist teaching and scientific socialism.

The present stage in party building in Ethiopia was preceded by broad activity in creating mass organizations among the workers, peasants, young people and women. This work, which rallied the people, has already been largely completed, but much still remains to be done. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC, has noted that the commission's priority task will be the wide dissemination of Marxist-Leninist teaching among the masses and the mobilization of all working people devoted to the cause of the revolution in the struggle for the triumph of socialism.

Considerable work in forming the party ranks lies ahead for the commission. [paragraph continues]

As is indicated in the PMAC decree, any representative of the working people or the revolutionary army who has reached the age of 18, acknowledges the program for the national democratic revolution, participates actively in the commission's work, pays his dues and acknowledges the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism can be a member.

The commission's task includes the formation of fraternal relations with Marxist-Leninist parties in other countries and with liberation movements and other organizations on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The creation of the commission to organize a party confirms the Ethiopian working people's socialist choice and their readiness to realize the revolution's goals.

ETHIOPIAN MINISTER LAUDS CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS WITH USSR

LD311012 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, December 31, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Pichugin reports:

Contacts with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries that are widening every year exert a great effort on the shaping of world outlook of the working people of Ethiopia, Minister of Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs of socialist Ethiopia Tesfaye Shewayeh told the TASS correspondent.

The minister said that the exchange of collectives of performers, holding of different exhibitions and film festivals enable the peoples of the two countries to come to know each other better and give opportunities to the Ethiopian working people to familiarise themselves with the life and culture of the Soviet Union whose great achievements in socialist and communist construction serve as an impetus to all countries fighting for peace, democracy and social progress.

SOMALIA FACES CROSSROADS: SOCIALISM OR RETURN TO WESTERN INFLUENCE

LD022002 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1500 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Vladimir Kostin commentary: "Somalia Enters the 1980's"]

[Text] As they enter the year 1980 the Somali people also enter their 11th year since the revolution of 1969, which brought about many changes in the Government of Somalia. The month of October 1969 eradicated an administration which was the agent of imperialism and an obstacle to the development of the country and the advancement of the Somali people. This administration had many connections with capitalist companies and the imperialist world in general; so the revolution freed Somalia from interference by outsiders.

After the revolution the country saw many changes in economic, cultural and other sectors. This was excellent for the workers of Somalia. Justifiably, relations with socialist countries improved, which in turn brought about great improvements in the Government of Somalia. In the 10 years since the revolution the Somali people have chosen to follow socialist policies. A socialist party has been formed, the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP]. Last year the party held its first annual general conference. A new Constitution for the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] was approved. Also approved was the 3-year development plan, which will provide for economic development. This is an important point, since the economy of the SDR is in a critical situation. (?Previously), economic development was blocked and this created many problems for the masses.

[Word indistinct] the republic [word indistinct] the illogical war against socialist Ethiopia. Because of this the country will have to make a great effort to overcome the problems it has faced in the past 2 years and which it need not have faced. The country needs to improve its economy and plan further policies and development for the country.

There are those who may doubt the truth of what we have said, but we have several reasons. The first is that the tension [as heard] in the Horn of Africa is not real. In any case, the leaders in Mogadishu have clearly failed to do anything tangible about tension in that part of Africa. The second is that the leaders of Somalia are taking a retrograde step with the re-establishment of relations with the capitalist countries of West Europe. This policy is no different from the old policy which was thrown out by the 1969 revolution. The recent visit to Somalia by an American military delegation is a good example or indication of this. It is common knowledge what the aim of that visit to countries bordering on the Red Sea and Indian Ocean was. The delegation was looking for areas in which to build new military bases for its emergency task force, which will be ready to intervene at any time. It is feared that leaders in the Pentagon are seeking to establish such a base at Berbera, in Somalia. At this moment, as Somalia enters 1980 and the Somali revolution, which opened the door to socialism for the Somali people, enters the 11th year since its birth, will the pledges of the revolution be fulfilled? Will they be realized? Will they last?

IVORY COAST MODIFIES 'ONE-SIDED' WESTERN ORIENTATION

LD010830 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Having won independence 19 years ago, the Ivory Coast adopted a policy of encouraging private enterprise and attracting investments from the West. Our commentary: This policy has enabled the Western monopolies to entrench themselves in the country's economy and to put their men to command posts in industry, trade and finance. According to the United States-published AFRICA REPORT, the French alone have increased their personnel in the Ivory Coast four times over since independence to 50,000 men. In the opinion of the magazine FRANCE NOUVELLE, the domination of foreign business interests in the country is such that it makes them the virtual masters there. The dependence of the Ivory Coast on Western capital has inevitably influenced the country's foreign policy. Last year, for instance, its government opposed international sanctions against Namibia, although the bulk of African countries were in favor of such sanctions. Similarly, the Ivory Coast supports plans for the formation of a pan-African invasion force--a plan inspired by the imperialist powers.

It would be a mistake, however, to assert that the Ivory Coast Government is unaware of the negative aspects of this one-sided orientation in its foreign policy. A number of its recent steps clearly indicate that it wants to build up all-round contacts with many African countries, progressive countries among them. For instance, it has restored diplomatic relations with the Guinean People's Revolutionary Republic and has established such relations with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Some time ago the Ivory Coast refused to grant political asylum to one of the counterrevolutionary leaders of Angola, Holden Roberto. The Angolan news agency has taken this as evidence that the Ivory Coast wants to maintain good relations with Angola. When the president of the People's Republic of the Congo, Sassou-Nguesso, made an official visit to Abidjan recently the two sides considered what needs to be done to promote bilateral relations. It should also be noted that the Ivory Coast favors development of regional cooperation in the continent and that it has built up relations with some socialist countries, specifically Romania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. But of course there are still plenty of opportunities to be utilized there.

VICTOR LOUIS: KOSYGIN TO RETURN TO PREMIER'S JOB

LD031009 Madrid YA in Spanish 28 Dec 79 p 7 LD

[EFE dispatch: "Kosygin Not To Be Replaced by Tikhonov"]

[Excerpt] Moscow--Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin is not to be replaced in his post, authorized Soviet sources have told EFE. The 75-year-old premier suffered a heart attack in mid-October, according to the same sources, and has been away from political activity for over 2 months. Nevertheless, the source, who asked not to be identified, added: "His retirement has not been considered," as shown by the fact that during the CPSU Central Committee plenum at the end of November he did not lose his Politburo seat. Well-known Soviet journalist and sometime unofficial Kremlin spokesman Victor Louis has told EFE that Kosygin "is recovering from his illness at a rate compatible with his age." Victor Louis confirmed that the Soviet prime minister will return to his post when he has completely recovered, "probably at the end of January." "If a heart attack demands rest for a middle-aged person, it must do so even more for a 75-year-old prime minister," he added.

KAZAKHSTAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES TASKS ARISING FROM CPSU PLENUM

LD021043 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum--the 12th--was held 12 December.

The plenum heard and discussed a report by Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, "The Republic Party Organizations's Tasks To Implement the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the Provisions and Conclusions Advanced in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Speech."

The speakers in the debate on the report were Comrades A. K. Protozanov, first secretary of the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy Party Obkom; A. M. Borodin, first secretary of the Kustanayskiy Party Obkom; T. Ashimbayev, first secretary of the Mangyshlakskiy Party Obkom; K. S. Losev, first secretary of the Dzhezkazganskiy Party Obkom; Kh. Sh. Bekturganov, first secretary of the Dzhambulskiy Party Obkom; S. P. Kurzhey, general director of the Ekibastuzugol production association; A. Askarov, first secretary of the Chimkentskiy Party Obkom; V. P. Demidemko, first secretary of the Severo-Kazakhstanskiy Party Obkom; S. Mukashev, chairman of the Kazakh Trade Union Council; I. I. Dorokhov, chairman of the Alma-Atinskiy Oblispolkom; Ye. Buranbayev, chief of the Alma-Ata railroad; M. S. Ivanov, Kazakh SSR minister of trade; U. S. Seitov, Kazakh SSR prosecutor; and V. G. Ibragimov, Kazakh SSR minister of light industry.

In the resolution adopted the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum wholly and fully approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's plenum speech and adopted them for guidance and unswerving implementation. The Kazakhstan CPSU Central Committee plenum basically approved the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR and the draft republic state budget for 1980. The Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum released Comrade A. G. Korkin from his duties as second secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and Bureau member in connection with his transfer to other work. The plenum elected Comrade O. S. Mirokhshin second secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, releasing him from his duties as secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

The plenum elected Comrade N.A. Nazarbayev secretary and Bureau member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee. The plenum released Comrade I. Abdukarimov from his duties as member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau.

With this the 12th Kazakstan CP Central Committee Plenum completed its work.

GEORGIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES CPSU NOVEMBER PLENUM DECISIONS

LD021045 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM "Information Report on Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 18th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum was held 10 December.

The plenum discussed the Georgian party organization's tasks to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the instructions of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spelled out in his plenum speech.

The report was delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The plenum heard reports from D.L. Kartvelishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Georgian SSR Gosplan, and P.A. Ananiashvili, Georgian SSR minister of finances, on the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Georgian SSR in 1980 and the progress of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the Georgian SSR in 1979 and on the draft state budget of the Georgian SSR for 1980 and the implementation of the Georgian SSR state budget for 1978.

The participants in the debate which developed were G.D. Gabuniya, chairman of the Tbilisi Gorispolkom; V.I. Alavidze, second secretary of the Abkhazskiy Party Obkom; A.M. Pluzhnikov, a molder at the Batumi machine-building plant; N.D. Rukhadze, first secretary of the Kutaisi Party Gorkom; O.N. Suladze, director of the Rustavi metallurgical plant; B.D. Gulua, first secretary of the Poti Party Gorkom; Z.A.Chkheidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; F.N. Tavadze, director of the Georgian Academy of Sciences Metallurgy Institute; Ye. K. Dyakonov, director of the Kvaisi lead and zinc ore association; G.Sh. Kvantaliani, first secretary of the Gardabanskiy Party Raykom; Yu. G. Ungiadze, chairman of the Adzharskaya ASSR Council of Minister; K.I. Kazhdaya, first secretary of the Chkhorotskuskiy Party Raykom; and L.G. Vardosanidze, chief of the Transcaucasus railroad.

The Georgian CP Central Committee plenum basically approved the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Georgian SSR and the draft republic state budget for 1980.

The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution.

The Georgian CP Central Committee plenum heard a report from Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, on the results of the first republic scientific and practical conference on comprehensive problems of environmental protection and the rational utilization of natural resources in the Georgian SSR in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

The plenum approved the measures resulting from the first republic scientific and practical conference on comprehensive problems of environmental protection and the rational utilization of natural resources in the Georgian SSR in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. With this the Georgian CP Central Committee plenum completed its work.

POWER WORKERS CRITICIZED FOR POOR PREPARATION FOR WINTER DEMAND

ID021551 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[V. Levin article: "You Won't Stop the Frost on Command"]

[Excerpts] The weather report has brought no great surprises. An ordinary fall, especially its second half, rustled and drizzled away quietly and relatively mildly. Weather chart-makers recorded that over the greater part of the country's European territory, Siberia and Kazakhstan, average temperatures were 1.4 degrees above normal.

The power workers should obviously also have noted this. Statistics over many years attest that rises in atmospheric temperature reduce electricity expenditure by approximately 0.5 percent per degree of temperature increase. But they failed to note it. Throughout the country as a whole the November plan for generating electricity was exceeded by 1 billion kwh and the plan for generating heat was exceeded by 2.9 million gigacalories. Strange as it may seem, we have to note this overfulfillment without special joy. It somewhat diminished fuel stocks which could be extremely useful at critical moments of the winter which has now begun.

Of course the more fully requirements for energy are met, the better. It is important that all energy should be of benefit, as it is, for instance, for most consumers of the Urals Main Administration of Power Plants and Electricity Grids. Even in the first half of November, when it was 4-5 degrees colder than normal in the Urals, they saved 121 million kwh. And the system's switching administration was able to send the power saved to the Tyumen oil workers.

Unfortunately, thrift has not become an essential law of economic management everywhere.

As a result of control studies of consumers in the first 9 months of this year alone, the USSR State Inspectorate of Industrial Power Engineering and Power Engineering supervision discovered unproductive expenditure of 2.7 billion kwh of electricity and 10.6 million gigacalories of heat. About 15,000 documents pertaining to waste were sent to the People's Control organs. Equipment with a capacity of about 0.5 million kilowatts was switched off because it used electricity irrationally. We can only guess at the amount of unaccounted waste.

Under the conditions of an already strained fuel and energy balance, this complicates still further the energy workers' task of meeting the cold and snow fully prepared. The way in which industry will work at the close of this year and what sort of start there will be to the concluding year of the 5-year plan depend largely on their degree of readiness.

How to supply the national economy more fully with electricity and heat in the winter load peak? What must be done as rapidly as possible?

The paramount concern is to insure the timely commissioning of new capacities and to increase the realiability of existing ones. As of 1 December new energy projects with a capacity of 5.3 million kilowatts had been commissioned and turbine assemblies with a total capacity of 44 million kilowatts had undergone capital repair, thus increasing their reliability. The collectives of the Kostroma, Zaporozhye and Dzhambul GRES's, the Moscow Regional Power Management Administration No 23 TETs and the West Siberian TETs deserve a word in praise of their good preparation for the season. All power enterprises of the Estonian, Latvian, Moldavian and Tadzhik main power administrations acquired certificates of readiness for winter in good time.

Nonetheless there are shortcomings, and serious shortcomings at that. By the start of the heating season every tenth TETs and approximately the same number of heating grids remained unprepared. Particularly alarming situations have taken shape at the Salavat, Perm No 10, Khabarovsk, Leningrad No 14 and No 15, Kurgan, Kzyl-Orda and Tolyatti TETs's. The last is loaded to only half of planned capacity because boiler units are in a state of disrepair. Uncompleted construction and installation work has not been eliminated at the Nizhnekamsk TETs, where there is still a shortfall of 150 megawatts. As a whole by the end of the fall, power installations with a capacity of about 15 million kilowatts were switched off for repair. This shortfall is equivalent to shutting down seven large power stations.

Nor have there been any particular improvements in the past few days. The power grid repair services have recommissioned only about 3 million kilowatts of idle capacity. One of those most heavily in arrears is the Donbass power grid, in which equipment with a capacity of 1.5 million kilowatts was standing idle as of 30 November.

Meanwhile winter is asserting itself more and more persistently. Already some areas have inadequate capacities of their own at load peak hours and schedules prepared in advance for limitations on energy consumers are coming into operation. In other words, an increasing number of industrial enterprises are obliged to switch off some energy-intensive equipment for brief periods sometimes even to the detriment of plan targets. Thus, the gulf between the requirements of the Kama truck plant, for instance, and the operating energy capacities of its TETs is estimated by specialists at 100 megawatts. The Stavropol GRES is short by approximately the same amount of capacity to supply all its consumers.

On this plane the situation in the center of the country, the north Volga, the Urals and north Kazakhstan is expected to be particularly complex. Here, together with the most careful use of energy resources, important significance attaches to the timely transfer of electricity from some regions where "peak" hours have passed to others where they are imminent. The country's unified energy grid insures this opportunity. Particular efficiency is needed in the dispatcher services' work to take advantage of it. Unfortunately the very first fall frosts showed that they sometimes lack this efficiency.

A well-known song has it that nature does not have bad weather. In this situation we should add that we do have poor preparation for nature's surprises. Not only the power enterprises but also related sectors must prepare for them.

Yet even in December the power stations had not succeeded in creating the estimated solid fuel reserves needed for the winter. The shortfall was 5.6 million tons of coal. Moreover, in the first 10 days of December the average daily rate of coal deliveries dropped by comparison with the average November rate. A particularly strained situation was created at the Zaporozhye, Moldavian, and Ladyzhin GRES's and the Ivanovo No 2 TETs.

OIL FOUND AT 4,000 METERS IN WEST SIBERIA

LD021231 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 December 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 3, under the headline "Oil From Deep Underground," a 900-word Tomsk report by correspondent L. Levitskiy describing a recent oil and gas find. The report begins:

"Tomsk geologists recently obtained a commercial oil and gas gusher from a depth of 3,800-4,000 meters--the deepest find yet in Western Siberia. Ancient Paleozoic deposits, whose promise is no longer in doubt, have 'started to talk.'"

The report then describes operations leading up to the find in the Yelley-Igayskaya drilling area.

PRAVDA ARTICLE URGES STANDARDIZED PLANS TO IMPROVE RAILROADS

LD021215 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 December 1979 publishes on page 2, under the headline "Transport and Production," a 2,200-word Yuriy Kazmin "Economic Review" analyzing aspects of railroads' work. Kazmin describes deficiencies and problems in planning railroad operations, suggesting "standardizing the documentation and uniting on one piece of paper the material and technical supply plan (it already exists) and a freight shipment plan." He goes on to outline ways in which collectives succeed in fulfilling plan indicators without actually improving their own performance and recalls Brezhnev's November Plenum call for a "long-term comprehensive program for developing transportation." Kazmin concludes by examining ways of increasing efficiency in loading and transhipment operations and emphasizes the benefits of greater processing of freight at its point of origin, complaining that "we transport on the railroads almost 40 million tons of timber, of which about 12 million tons go to waste in processing."

AUCCTU NINTH PLENUM EXAMINES 1980 TASKS

LD281033 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on AUCCTU Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The Ninth AUCCTU Plenum was held in Moscow yesterday. The plenum examined the question "On the Trade Unions' Tasks Arising from the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the Propositions and Conclusions Expounded at the Plenum in the Speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

AUCCTU Chairman Comrade A.I. Shibayev delivered a report on this question.

The plenum adopted a detailed resolution on the question discussed.

A report entitled "On the USSR Trade Unions' Draft Budget and the Draft Budget for State Social Insurance for 1980" was delivered by AUCCTU Secretary Comrade K.Yu. Matskyavichyus.

Coreports on this question were delivered by A.P. Obukhovich, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU Budget Division, and Ye.I. Savelyev, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU State Social Insurance Division. The plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on this question.

The plenum participants adopted with great enthusiasm a greetings letter to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Hereupon the AUCCTU plenum concluded its work.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES TBILISI ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT MEETING

LD281634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Tbilisi: Problems of improving the economic management are being considered by participants in a meeting of Georgia's party-economic aktiv. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.